The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6203. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Commissioner Pleasonton's Banking Tax Decision.

Apparent Anxiety of the General to Force an Issue.

Probable Execution of Satanta and Big Tree.

Their Fate in the Hands of the Governor of Texas.

The Canadians Disgusted With Their Cuban Sensation.

Terrific Boiler Explosion in a St. Louis Flour-Mill.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

The Bankers' Capital Decision—Forcing an Issue on the Subject—Has the Commissioner Resigned?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The President and Gen. PORTER arrived here this evening. There is a good deal of speculation as to the object of the visit, and as no other public necessity is apparent there can be no question but that the final settlement of the Revenue Office troubles is to be effected. Commissioner PLEASONTON is known to have taken action concerning the promulgation of his recent decision not to tax borrowed capital of brokers and bankers, which must have been expected if not designed to bring on an immediate adjustment of the whole question. It was noticed a few days ago that his decision that bankers' borrowed capital should not be taxed was not officially promulgated because the Secretary withheld the order necessary to the printing of the circulars. There has been a rule of the office of long standing, that decisions of this character to be sent out to the revenue officers must be printed, partly because the number required can be much more cheaply produced in that way than by writing, and partly for other patent reasons. But the Commissioner, finding his decision locked up in this way, has announced his intention, in spite of the rule, to have a sufficient number of the circulars prepared in writing, and stated Saturday that his copyists would be at work on them today, and that, as soon as they were ready, they would be sent out for the guidance of Assessors. He is said to have spoken of this determination in a boasting and defiant manner. The effect of the promulgation of the decision in this way will be only to render the process necessary for its reversal more complicated, for that it will be reversed there is not the slightest doubt. The whole tax upon bankers' capital yields in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 per annum, and is for the most part collected in New-York. It is in great part a tax upon speculators and the capital of speculation. Both the legality and justice of the ruling which the Commissioner is so desperately trying to overturn have never been doubted. There was a report in circulation today that the Commissioner had sent over to Long Branch his resignation on Saturday, but evidently it was unfounded. Those who had occasion to call on Gen. BABCOCK today were informed that he had gone to New-York, and would be back to-morrow. It is supposed that his going had some connection with this business, and that the President came here in response to a message which the General conveyed. Very likely public curiosity may be satisfied by facts instead of conjectures to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Nothing new has been made known today relative to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, except the report that the time of his resignation of the office was left to himself after his interview with the President on Tuesday last. As Gen. PLEASONTON declines to converse upon the subject, the truth of this statement is sustained by the private utterances only of other persons supposed to have a knowledge of all the facts. Prominent gentlemen express surprise that the question is not yet definitely settled, as they were led to believe last week that, before now, the President would have appointed a successor to Gen. PLEASONTON in the person of J. W. DOUGLASS, the First Deputy Commissioner.

WASHINGTON.

Fate of Satanta and Big Tree—The Governor of Texas the sole Arbiter of their Destiny—The Cabinet—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—SATANTA and BIG TREE, whose names have become somewhat familiar to newspaper readers, will doubtless be hanged unless the Governor of Texas commutes the sentence to imprisonment for life, which was under consideration at the last accounts. The President has no power to grant a pardon, since these Indians were delivered over to the State for trial. If they should be pardoned by the Governor and set at liberty the President would have the power to order their rearrest, and would be urged to do it, but this contingency is not likely to arise.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs for the week ending July 31, from the four principal ports of the United States, are as follows:

New-York	$3,759,498 49
Philadelphia	185,749 01
Boston	485,302 91
New-Orleans, to July 22	70,106 61
Total	$4,500,657 02

FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that boats conveying foreign merchandize between New-Orleans and St. Louis, under the regulations of May 9, 1871, are not governed, as respects clearance and manifests, by the act of February 18, 1793, nor the act of March 2, 1871.

EXPORTS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

It appears from the official returns of commerce to the Treasury Department, that the value of domestic exports at the ten principal ports of the United States during the fiscal year of 1870, was as follows:

New-York	$209,972,491
New-Orleans	107,658,042
San Francisco	32,186,021
Savannah	29,749,088
Mobile	22,422,631
Philadelphia	16,903,072
Galveston	14,869,601
Baltimore	14,330,248
Boston	12,251,267
Charleston	10,772,071

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, returned to Washington this evening. It is not known that any very important matters require his especial attention at this time, but it is said by a gentleman in official position that several questions connected with the departments can be more readily and satisfactorily settled by his personal presence than by a resort to correspondence between Long Branch and Washington. A cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow at which will probably be present all the members with the exception of Secretary FISH. This gentleman and Secretary ROBESON are now out of town. The President will return to Long Branch to-morrow night.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents has prepared for the convenience of inventors and as a means of facilitating the business of his Bureau, a simplified classification of the subject-matter of patents issued. The classes number 128, under which are grouped all cognate articles, inventions and processes, and the Commissioner will hereafter send, to persons desiring them, copies of the specifications and drawings of all the patents issued in any designated class, commencing with the 1st of July, 1871, and continuing until, at ten cents per patent, the amount shall equal the sum of money inclosed to him.

CUBA.

The Canadian Enterprise Belittled—A Cheering Dispatch for the Amazons.

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.—The Cuban affair was discussed at length in the icty papers this morning. They all come to the conclusion it has been made too much of, and that no one ever enlisted or had any idea of leaving Canada to go to Cuba.

The Cuban Amazons.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Aug. 7.—"I have just read what the correspondent in Havana says to the NEW-YORK TIMES onthe Amazons of free Cuba. I wish to send through the free Press of America my hearty greeting to my brave and enthusiastic country-women. While they live my country will live. Hurrah for the Amazons of free Cuba.

(Signed) EMILIA C. VILLAVARDE."

ALASKA.

Visit of Rear-Admiral Winslow to the Territory—Friendly Demonstrations of the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dispatches have been received from Rear-Admiral JOHN A. WINSLOW, of the Pacific Fleet, dated July 1 to 15th. He was then at Esquimalt Harbor, Vancouver Island. Since leaving San Francisco, in May last, he has visited in his flag-ship *Saranac*, Port Townsend, Port Madison, Olympia, Steilacoom, Seattle, Tongas Islands, Fort Wrongall and Sitka. Tongas Islands are situated at the Southern extremity of Alaska, and Fort Wrongall was formerly a military post. The visit of the *Saranac* was received with much satisfaction by our citizens in the Territories. At nearly every port of anchorage she was visited by numbers of Indians. The Indians in the new Territory always appeared to be kind and friendly, and gave assurances of their desire to remain at peace with the people of the United States. From their antecedents, however, their professions are to be received with some caution.

ELECTIONS.

The Kentucky Elections—Large Republican Gains.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7—1 P. M.—The election in Louisville thus far shows heavy Republican gains. In Frankfort, Ky., LESLIE has 590, and HARLAN 690. A report of the election in Danville, up to noon, gives LESLIE 363, and HARLAN 582. For Representative—HASKINS, (Dem.,) 393; BARKLEY, (Rad.,) 558.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—The returns generally show Republican gains. The Republicans concede LESLIE's election by about 20,000 Democratic majority in the State. It is variously estimated here at from 20,000 to 30,000, which is a falling off from the Grant-Seymour election of 26,000 to 36,000, and 40,000 to 50,000 from the last Gubernatorial election. All the Democratic candidates for the Legislature are elected.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The returns from Kentucky up to midnight are very meagre, but it is probable the Democratic State ticket is elected by a reduced majority.

The Republican Convention Election in Louisiana—Prospects of the Candidates.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The election for delegates to the Republican Convention passed off with comparative quiet. There were one or two knock-downs, but no serious disturbance. Lieut.-Gov. DUNN, United States Marshal PACKARD, Postmaster LOWELL, Collector CASEY, and Col. CARTER, Speaker of the House, were elected. The election in the city stands: For Gov. WARMOUTH—Fourth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourth Wards, against First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Fifteenth Wards. In all these Wards the anti-Warmouthites claim large majorities. The election of the anti-Warmouth delegates in the State is generally conceded. As far as heard from, eight parishes cast their votes for WARMOUTH, and sent twenty delegates, while forty-one voted against him, and sent sixty-four delegates. Eight parishes are yet to be heard from.

WAS HE POISONED?

The Buffenbarger Mystery—Action of the Coroner's Jury.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The Coroner's jury in the BUFFENBARGER case, in Madison County, Ohio, met today and adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 9. The only late development of interest in the case is the published card of Dr. WORMLEY, denying that he had refused to deliver up the jars containing the stomach and liver of the deceased husband. The doctor denies the whole report, affirming that no such demand was ever made.

Cause of the Postponement—Statements of the Family Physician.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Coroner's inquest, announced to take place at London, Ohio, today, in the alleged poisoning case of BUFFINBARGER, was postponed on account of the absence of two jurors, therefore nothing official has been developed. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. COLBURN arrived in London today. Dr. COLLINS, BUFFINBARGER's family physician' whose word is entitled to full credit, states that the disease which caused BUFFINBARGER's last illness was consumption; that weeks before his death he announced to Mrs. BUFFINBARBARGER, now Mrs. COLBURN, that her husband's demise might be expected any time. He also says that he never discovered any traces of arsenic having been administered to BUFFINBARGER, and thinks he would have detected the poison had it been given within twenty-four hours of his death.

A Destructive Hail-Storm in Wisconsin—Crops Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—A terrible hailstorm passed over Albion, Wis., July 3. Hailstones two and a half inches in diameter fell. The ground in places was sufficiently covered to run a sleigh. The corn and tobacco crops in that vicinity are completely ruined. The damage is estimated at $250,000.

Explosion of the Boiler of a Steam Mill—Two Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—At 2 o'clock this morning the boiler of the Union Steam Flouring Mills of YAGER & Co., on Florida-street, exploded instantly, killing JOHN SCOTT, the engineer, and JAMES P. JONES, fireman. The entire eastern side of the building was blown out, and fragments of the boiler were thrown from one-fourth to half a mile. The explosion is accounted for as follows: A small amount of water was being heated to raise steam to operate the donkey-engine. About ninety pounds of steam was raised when the pumps were set to work, and as the cold water entered the boiler the explosion followed immediately. The loss of property is from $10,000 to $12,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Sunday night in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the area of the lowest pressure now extends from Lake Ontario to Nebraska and northward. Southerly winds have prevailed on the middle and south Atlantic coast, but are now diminishing. South-westerly winds are prevailing from Pennsylvania westward. Rain has fallen on the Gulf Coast, and coast rains in the South Atlantic States. Cloudy and threatening weather, Lake Ontario south-eastward to the middle Atlantic coast. Warm and pleasant weather has prevailed north and west of the Ohio Valley, but rain is now falling at Southern Lake Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably remain low over the Lakes and North-west, and remain highest on the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Threatening weather and light rain will probably pass over New-York and New-England. The conditions remain favorable for local rains from Missouri to Ohio and Wisconsin. Fresh winds from the south-west, with increasing temperature and cloudiness, will probable extend from Kentucky to the Upper Lakes and westward.

A Negro Riot in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—A party of negroes returning from an excursion on the Savannah, Seaboard and Skidaway Railroad, took possession of two of the cars, detached them near Sandfly Station, and commenced fighting among themselves. One negro is reported killed. The remaining cars, with a large number of ladies on board, came to this city. The negroes have possession of the road, and the Sheriff will go out to-night to arrest the rioters.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At a special meeting of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, yesterday, in Boston, to act on a proposition to purchase the Salem and Lowell and Lowell and Lawrence Railroads, and to appoint trustees to make the purchase, provided that the purchase shall not be less than the majority of stocks, was adopted unanimously.

ALONZO GERMAN, of Cold Spring, committed suicide on Sunday by hanging himself in a blacksmith shop. He was out of work, and was some time since separated from his wife, who resides on Staten Island. He leaves several grown up children.

The dead body of ISAAC STEPHENS, of Hartford, Conn., was found, on Sunday afternoon, in a wood in Pittsfield, Mass., with his throat cut. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he committed suicide on or about the 25th of July.

Gov. HOFFMAN positively refuses to commute the sentence of JOSEPH MESSNER, who is under sentence to be hanged on Friday next at Rochester, and MESSNER will doubtless be executed on that day.

A small tow-boat, returning from assisting the steamer *Baker*, which had been aground above Cairo, Ill., struck an obstruction on Sunday night and sunk. CLYDE, the mate, and the colored chamber-maid were drowned.

The contract for the construction of the Geneva and Ithaca Railroad was signed yesterday. The contractors are Senator JARVIS LORD and JAMES BELLOWS, of Rochester, and J. B. SPRAGUE, of Ithaca.

The American Dental Convention will hold its seventeenth annual meeting at Saratoga on Wednesday. The profession generally are manifesting a decided interest in this organization.

The ship *Romeo*, for Liverpool, cleared on Saturday morning from San Francisco with wheat. The ships *John Bright*, *North-East* and *Doune Castle* are loading for the same destination.

ISAAC S. MARCY, aged 55, the inventor of the soapstone hair-curler, committed suicide, on Saturday night, in Nashua, N. H. He had just been discharged from employment for drunkenness.

A premature explosion occurred yesterday afternoon, at Cohoes, N. Y., and PATRICK DONOVON was seriously and PATRICK GRIFFIN fatally injured. They were drilling out an old blast.

The Congress of the National Labor Union began its sessions at St. Louis yesterday. No business was transacted except the appointment of a committee on credentials.

EDWARD J. JENNINGS, of Chelsea, Mass., a printer, thirty years old, fell from a three-story window on Elliott-street, Boston, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

A letter has been received from Gen. SPINNER, dated Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 22, in which he says his health is improved, and he is on the eve of visiting Switzerland.

The amount of subscriptions to the new loan during the past week shows a considerable increase over that of any other week for nearly two months previous.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday, and will probably sail for Charlestown Navy-yard today.

A young girl fell or was thrown over the Genesee River bank, near the upper falls, last night, and was killed. Her name is supposed to be FLAMERY.

The schaoner *Romp*, (of Lubec,) from New-York, went ashore on Sall Rock, Me., Saturday, and will be a total loss.

MARTIN E. MASSETT, from New-Orleans, died suddenly from hemorrhage, in Franklin-square, Philadelphia, on Sunday.

The Crown Point Mining Company of California have declared a dividend of $10, and the Red Jacket $2 50.

E. F. TRACY, of Lisbon, Conn., committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

Hon. THOMAS SPARROW died at Columbus, Ohio, last night at 10 o'clock, of lock-jaw.

CORNELIUS COLLINS, of South Boston, died instantly, from sunstroke, on Saturday.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $22,650.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday, were nearly $671,000.

Senators STEWART and POMEROY were in Washington yesterday.

CURIOUS LAWSUIT.

An Indian Parallel to the Tichborne Case.

The Calcutta *Englishman* of June 15 says: "The Tichborne baronetcy case, now the subject of such intense interest at home, recalls to our mind a somewhat similar case which happened in this part of the world some thirty years ago. We allude to the case of the pretended claimant to the Burdwan *Gaddi*, which at the time created the utmost excitement all over Bengal. The stake then played for was greater by far, for if the Tichborne estates are worth £40,000 per annum, the Burdwan Raj had an annual income of £130,000, besides a vast sum accumulated by the old Rajah and his ancestors. The Burdwan Chief, like the patriarch of old, had 'a son, an only son,' who, as the story goes, when a youth, while bathing one day in the river, suddenly disappeared. Nobody could tell what became of him. As may well be supposed, every possible and impossible search was made; and, as the body was not found, the general belief was that the heir-apparent to the Burdwan Raj was not drowned. The old Rajah, after years of grief, and when every quest for his lost heir had proved fruitless, adopted a son, who is at this day the Rajah of Burdwan. Fourteen years after the mysterious disappearance of the youthful heir-apparent, and not long after the death of the old Rajah, a claimant turned up, insisting upon his right to the Burdwan *Gaddi* as the legal heir. He proceeded, with a strong following, in which he was substantially assisted by native zemindars, to take possession of his own, but he received an effectual check in his career by the interposition of the local Magistrate, Mr. OGILVIE. The pretended Rajah was publicly denounced as an impostor, and it was proved that his real name was ALUK SHAH, and not PARTABCHANDAR SINGH, the missing heir. Subsequently the pretended Rajah found an adherent and zealous supporter in the person of a Calcutta babu of wealth, through whom he was enabled to secure the professional services of one of the acutest and most energetic of attorneys, whose technical skill and persistent zeal on behalf of his client enabled him, in a comparatively short time, to make a tolerably good fortune. A long course of litigation, first in the Burdwan Courts, and then in the Supreme Court, followed. The legal proceedings were sometimes criminal, and sometimes civil, but extending over a duration of two or three years. Altogether they were ruinously costly, and the claimant Rajah and his friends were soon made to feel that they were by no means an equal match, in a pecuniary point of view, with those opposed to him, possessed as they were of untold wealth. The upshot was that the pretender went to the wall, and died in abject poverty, and the possessor of the *Gaddi* remained, as he is to this day, the Rajah of Burdwan."

THE STRONG ARM OF THE LAW.

Trouble on an Island Near the Straits of Mackinac—Arrest of the Turbulent Persons by Revenue Officers.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Aug. 5.

The fact is fresh in the mind of the public that a difficulty had recently occurred at Beaver Island, of a nature so serious that the regularly-constituted authorities there were unable to cope with it. An appeal was therefore made for outside aid. The trouble arose from the seizure of the personal property of the lessee of certain lands at North Manitou Islands for real estate taxes. The articles taken were carried to Big Beaver, for the purpose of selling them, but a writ of replevin issued from the United States Court on the ground that the seizure was illegal. In an attempt to serve the writ, the Marshal was resisted by the Sheriff, who had possession of the property, and a mob, and could not perform his duty. In order to enforce the decree of the United States Court, the captain of the steamer *Andy Johnson* received orders on the 1st inst., from the Collector of the port of Milwaukee, GEO. C. STEVENS, Esq., to take on board the following gentlemen, viz: Hon. J. H. STANDISH, United States Attorney for Northern Michigan; L. COVILL and E. H. CADY, Deputy United States Marshals for the Western District of Michigan, and Mr. M. O. WALKER, of Chicago, (of the old stage firm of FRINK & WALKER,) who was the owner of the property which was wrongfully seized and taken from the North Manitou to the Beavers, and proceed with them in the cutter, with every possible dispatch, to Beaver Island, near the Straits of Mackinac. His instructions were to render the gentleman just named every assistance in arresting certain lawless men on the Island, who had resisted the United States Marshal, and had set free some two or three weeks ago a number of parties held in custody by that officer and recovered the property held in his possession.

In compliance with orders, the *Johnson* steamed out of Milwaukee at 6 o'clock, P.M., and at 9 A. M. of the 2d arrived at the North Manitou Island, where Mr. PICKARD, the owner of the land, was taken on board, and the vessel proceeded on her way. The west end of Beaver Island was sighted about dark, but no approach was made to it until about midnight, when, with the lights all extinguished, the vessel steamed into the bay, and anchored within half a mile of the light at the entrance to the harbor. From there two boats were dispatched to the shore in charge of Lieut. PHILLIPS, with the gentlemen of whom mention has already been made, fourteen sailors and three petty officers, all well armed. Arriving there, two of the offenders were arrested, being in bed in their houses. They were immediately sent on board, under guard, and secured. The Marshal and Lieut. PHILLIPS, learning that the balance of the lawless crowd were at an Irish wake, some six or seven miles in the country, proceeded without delay toward the spot, the sailors nearly all the way marching at the double-quick. This was rendered necessary from the fact that the whole country was picketed by the defiers of the law, and couriers were dispatched by them in hot haste to warn the offenders of the approach of the officers. At about 2 A. M. of the 3d the house where they were was surrounded, and the persons sought for all arrested except one. They returned on board by daylight with the prisoners. The names of those arrested are as follows: JOHN O'MALLEY, WM. BOYLE, F. BUTTS, and J. KANNELLY, Sheriff of Manitou County. The cutter weighed anchor and went alongside of the wharf, but a large crowd of men, women and children soon congregated on the dock, the whole of them agitated intensely, some of the women making threats. One woman, weighing over 200 pounds, for instance, swore that she was not afraid of the best man on board, not even the Captain. At 9 A. M., after accomplishing her mission, to avoid possible collision with the crowd, the cutter started out of the harbor, taking the prisoners with her. The United States District-Attorney, as well as the Marshal, expressed themselves much pleased at the promptness and energy with which the whole business was managed, especially with the conduct of Capt. DAVID EVANS and his Lieutenants, PHILLIPS and ARCHMEAD, as well as all others under his command. The *Johnson* then proceeded toward the North Manitou, where she arrived at 2 P. M., landed Mr. PICKARD and proceeded without delay toward Grand Haven, Michigan, and arrived there at 6 A. M., landing there the officers of the law and the prisoners. After three hours' delay the cutter again left, and arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening, making the excursion in exactly seventy-two hours.

The Election in North Carolina.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Era* of the 5th inst. gives the returns thus far received of the election in that State, on the question of holding a Constitutional Convention, and says:

"From these returns, we are of opinion that convention has been voted down. Much depends upon the West, but from the vote of Mecklenburg County and Salisbury, the most that the Conservatives can do is to get the vote that SHIPP got. We do not believe that convention will get as many votes as SHIPP did by 2,000 or 3,000. We think there are gains in almost every Western county against convention. Let the result be as it may, our friends throughout the State have done their whole duty. The enforcement of the Kuklux bill in Rutherford and other Counties deterred the Kuklux from riding; consequently the colored men turned out, and have very nearly voted their full strength. A large number of the whites voted against convention. The party lash, although unmercifully applied, failed to whip every Conservative into voting against his principles and for revolution. Too much praise cannot be awarded these men—white and colored—who stood like 'stone walls' between the people and revolution.

The heavy gains against convention is owing very much to the harmony that existed in the ranks of the No-Convention Party. This harmony can and must be maintained. The State was carried last year by the Conservatives, because of the division and strife that existed in the ranks of the Republican Party, and the totally inefficient canvass that was made."

Reported Outrage on a Citizen of New-York, at Niagara Falls, by Policemen.

Tho Oakville (Canada) *Argus*, of Friday last, publishes a long story of an outrage upon Mr. HENRY STUYVESANT, of this City, at Niagara, obtained, it says, from persons of undoubted respectability. We quote as follows:

"Mr. STUYVESANT has been stopping at Saratoga, but left there on the 26th, spent a few days at Mohawk, proceeded on the 31st to Utica, and, having taken tea with a friend there, went on that night to the Suspension Bridge; arriving at 7 o'clock A. M., he sent his companions and trunks on to Oakville, their destination. Wishing to visit the Falls, and having time to do so and still proceed here on the 1 P. M. train, he went up to the Falls and crossed to Goat Island. There, as is always the case, he was importuned by a squaw and her child to buy some bead-work, and while talking with them showed and explained to the little girl a toy-box trick which he had purchased a short time before for his child. After a few minutes he went to the Cataract House on the American side, examined the hotel register and afterward entered an Indian toy-store. While examining some goods, a rough burly fellow clapped Mr. STUYVESANT on the shoulder, and informed him in no doubtful tone that he was a prisoner. Naturally enough Mr. STUYVESANT was thunder-struck and demanded the reason. The fellow cried out 'you can't fool me, I know you; I've seen you before; you can't try your swindling practices around here; come along;' and with this he forced hand-cuffs on Mr. STUYVESANT, who protested that there was some mistake, as he was perfectly innocent of any crime. But that availed nothing, for with his insulting insinuations the detective took Mr. STUYVESANT across to the International Hotel, where a crowd of course collected. There, too, Mr. STUYVESANT was subjected to a rough search, and his money, pipe, box-trick, &c., &c., taken from him. Next, Mr. STUYVESANT was marched off to a Police Station, and no Court being in session was thence removed to a Judge's residence, next door, but that functionary was absent. At noon, further indignities were heaped on Mr. STUYVESANT, by his being conveyed to the general lock-up and thrust into a dirty cell, and having the door shut in his face. The detective brought in some light food, which was refused. A long conversation took place, but no reason for the arrest could be got except that 'I know you; you can't fool me, I'm too old for that,' and that seven witnesses were coming who could swear to evidence enough to send him to Lockport Jail by the 4 o'clock train. The detective left. The officer returned, and hinting that no Judge could be had, counseled Mr. STUYVESANT that as his guilt was clear, he had better buy off; that the witnesses were prepared to give the evidence, and that so serious was the matter that he would certainly go to jail if he did not pay something like $50 or $60. Mr. STUYVESANT says that he was in great fear, and watched every movement with distressing suspicion. He was bullied and insulted, and he was glad to get away, no matter what it might cost him. They insisted that he would get off provided some money was paid; he finally handed out $30, and a fellow who had been outside came in and took the money. They then did their utmost to get his rings and jewelry, but so firmly did he refuse that they gave it up. But whenever he spoke loud, they put their fingers to their lips and ordered him to be cautious, or he would be overheard. A little later, Mr. STUYVESANT was taken into a Captain of Police's office, and the swindlers having informed that official that there was no evidence against the prisoner, he was discharged. The detective, however, kept him company and strongly advised him 'to get across the bridge to the Canada side as the witnesses were on the lookout for him,' and making endless assurances that 'I didn't take the money, you know, I had nothing to do with it!' Mr. STUYVESANT accused them of robbery, but the other coolly asked which he preferred, 'going across to Canada or spending a few days in jail.' Before parting the detective gave his address 'GEO. W. GYNN, Police Detective, Niagara Falls,' and the name of the other swindler as 'WILLIAMS.' Mr. STUYVESANT did not feel safe until he was on board the cars and *en route* for Oakville, where tired, hungry, robbed, ill-treated, and distressed he arrived about 8 P. M. that day. His pipe and the other things taken from him, including the toy trick, were returned, as the detective said 'they're no use to us.' There is probably little doubt that GYNN made the arrest in good faith; the treatment of his prisoner was alike brutal and unnecessary."

THREE DEATHS.

Charpentier, the Publisher, Potin, the Grocer, Delsarte, the Singing-Master.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, says: "We have had three deaths here recently of three very different men, but all exceedingly well known. The first is CHARPENTIER, the publisher—the Bohn of Paris—whose yellow-covered volumes at three and a half francs are known all over the world. He revolutionized the publishing business in Paris by his cheap volumes, and made for himself a great fortune by his enterprise and good sense. Evidently, however, he made many enemies among authors, who complain of him as hard, grasping, despotic, and altogether intolerable. That he paid them badly was wrong enough, but that he should presume to correct their faults, and to take credit for their reputation, was monstrous. I am speaking only from hearsay. In my time I have heard publishers so much abused as the most wicked set of men in the world—real brigands—that I am not surprised at the fine language which the Parisian authors are casting on the tomb of poor old CHARPENTIER. SARCEY has written a savage attack upon him, which concludes with a spiteful epitaph. Then POTIN is dead. Who is POTIN? POTIN is the great grocer of Paris. Now, be it remembered, that Frenchmen take a peculiar interest in the grocer—not merely material interest arising from the necessity of purchasing so much sugar and so much coffee every week; that is nothing—but a moral interest. The grocer is in France a type. He is the type of all that is fat and flat in human idea, of prosiness, of commonplace, of thick-headed absurdity. He is the Frenchman's idea of a Philistine. Now, FELIX POTIN, who sold groceries in great abundance, made for himself a great name in Paris by the combined cheapness and goodness of his wares. He had two shops, one in the west end, in the Boulevard Malesherbes; the other, the principal one, further east, in the Boulevard Sebastopol. This POTIN was evidently a very intelligent man, conducting his business on the most enlightened principles; but the small wits of Paris, following that rhetorical device which the school-books recommend as a means of enlivening discourse—namely, to substitute particular for general ideas, and proper names for common ones, got into the way of calling all grocers Potin, and of defining all the moral characteristics of a devotion to grocery under the name of Potinism. And now POTIN is dead. He was a great man during the siege—a very great man indeed, with all his tins of preserved meat; and he deserves all the articles which are being written, if not in his praise, yet on his account. The third death is that of DELSARTE, the great singing-master of Paris. He had an immense reputation, and a prodigious influence over his pupils. He not only knew music and art perfectly, but he could talk brilliantly, and his conversation was inspiring. He has turned out some of the finest artists of the day. MARIMON, who has been charming London audiences this season, was one of his pupils."

NEW INVENTION.

The Flux-Motor and its Power—Utilization of the Tide.

The London papers report that recently the Emperor of Brazil and Chamberlain went to the International Exhibition to inspect Signor TOMMASI's Flux-motor. His Majesty, according to his custom, presented himself at the place of inspection at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was received by Signor TOMMASI and a gentleman from ROBERTSON, BROWN & Co., who are the patent agents of the affair. The Emperor was highly pleased with the invention, as to which he took away all the information that could be afforded. The startling proposition which the distinguished inventor advances is that the tide may be employed as a motive power at any distance from the sea. According to the description of the instrument given to the Emperor of Brazil, the power of the flux-motor consists in the tension and rarefaction of the air produced, by the weight of the water of the sea raised by the tide, in a recipient having two divisions or compartments communicating with the sea. The compressed air acts upon an apparatus motor with the same degree of power steam does, provided it be at an equal tension; and the rarefied air, by permitting the exterior air to exercise a pressure proportionate to its rarefaction, enables it also in its turn, to act on the aforesaid apparatus with an equal degree of power. The flux-motor is essentially composed: First, of a reservoir, by which the power is produced, which is to the flux-motors what the boiler and its accessories are to steam-engines. Second, of a motive apparatus, constructed, with some slight modifications, on the principle of a stationary steam-engine. Should a company undertake the expenses of installment, and let out to manufacturers the motive force, at so much the cubic metre, in the same way as is done with gas, the manufacturers would be saved the enormous expense of boilers, which have to be renewed every ten years, the insurance premium, both against fire and explosion, the wages of the mechanics and stokers, the cost of coal, which will necessarily become dearer in proportion as the mines become exhausted, and they will have to pay only for the motive force of which they have made effective use. The motive force of the flux-motor may be applied to all kinds of industry, even to those where, on account of the inflammable nature of the substance to be worked, it is impossible to use steam. It is not affected by atmospheric variations, such as arise from decrease of water in rivers and waterfalls, and, moreover, it can never fail in its effects. The inventor was about to apply his principle at Granville, where the tide rises forty-five feet, under the auspices of the French Government, when the war broke out. He is now going to try the experiment practically at Bristol. It seems that, given a tide whose average rise and fall is thirty-six feet, the pressure to be produced in the reservoir would be 0.6 atm. With this pressure, it is necessary that the reservoir should be of the dimensions of 420 cubic yards for every horse-power, working twelve hours a day. In contructing a reservoir whose diameter is fifteen yards, whose horizontal section is 176 square yards, and whose height (equal to that of the rise and fall of the tide) is twelve yards, it would have a dimension of 2,119 cubic yards—that is to say, a little more than the equivalent of five horse-power. The total cost of a reservoir with a diameter of fifteen yards and a height of twelve yards would be £800, which makes for every horse-power £160.

The Controller's Debt Statement.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 7.

The statement for August will be found to stimulate public curiosity, rather than to satisfy it. By the last official statement of the Controller, which was made before the new charter, the net funded debt of the City of New-York, Jan. 1, 1869, after deducting the amount in the sinking fund, was $13,442,149. At the same time the funded debt of the county was $15,882,800. The property of our citizens was therefore mortgaged to its creditors in all for the sum of $29,324,949. On Aug. 1, 1871, the net funded debt of the City and county is officially reported to be $60,242,397. Thus a permanent debt of $30,917,448 has been incurred in thirty-one months. Should it continue to increase at the same rate, it is evident that, after making all possible allowance for the natural growth of population and wealth, our houses will be mortgaged for more than their full value, and the credit and prosperity of our citizens will be destroyed long before the end of the present century.

But this is not the whole story. Besides the "funded debt" the Controller reports a "temporary debt" of an alarming amount. The City has "advanced" $11,824,500 for street improvements, to be repaid by assessments; it has issued $11,757,900 of "revenue bonds," payable out of the taxes of 1871, and the county has issued $10,951,800 of similar "revenue bonds," to be paid from the same fund; while the City and County Treasuries have, "in addition to the amounts before stated," advanced $6,178,737 in money, for which bonds are yet to be issued. No account is given of the cash now in the Treasury, nor are we informed whether the money to make the last-named advances has been taken from current receipts or obtained by temporary loans. Giving the Treasury the benefit of the doubt on this point, the actual indebtedness of the City and county on Aug. 1 appears to have been $94,776,596. The taxes for this year are yet to be collected; nearly all of the taxes of 1870 were already collected before Jan. 1, 1871, when the debt was $73,086,227; so that the actual outlay of the Treasury for the last seven months has been at least $21,690,369, or at the rate of more than $3,000,000 a month, while its revenues from taxation are about $23,000,000 a year, or at the rate of less than $2,000,000 a month.

The next question is, What has become of the money, and what have the people received for it? A full answer is promised us within a week, in the detailed statement of the operations of the Treasury for the last thirty-one months, now preparing for publication. By that answer our present City Government must stand or fall.

MESSNER.

The Rochester Murderer After a Confinement of Three Years to be Hanged on Friday.

The case of JOSEPH MESSNER has excited considerable interest and excitement in the State during the past two or three years. From the time that the condemned man struck the blow that killed his wife in the town of Penfield over three years ago last April, his career has been an extraordinary one. Three different times he has been sentenced to die, and three months ago he was dressed for the gallows when the Governor's respite arrived. His fate seems sealed, for unless unexpected official interference prevents, he will be hung in Rochester next Friday morning. The *Democrat and Chronicle* contained the following interesting account of his present condition:

The prisoner sent a letter, a few days since, to some ladies who were his neighbors while he lived in that part of the city called Frankfort, prior to his removal to Penfield, requesting them to call upon him. Yesterday those friends made the call. MESSNER was asleep at the time they arrived, but on being awakened by Jailer BECKWITH he quickly recognized his visitors and shook hands with them in a most hearty manner. He did not seem to have any special reason for desiring their presence. While they remained he talked in a rambling manner and jested with them as he may have done when his situation was vastly different from what it is now. His visitors seemed painfully conscious of the awful fate which awaits him, but his language was such as one would expect to hear from a man who sat by his own fireside enjoying the greatest domestic tranquillity. He picked up his German Bible, which has in it illustrations of scriptural scenes, and appeared to interest himself in pointing them out and telling what they were, &c.

To a remark made by one of the ladies, he said: "All will be well with me by and by." One of the waiters at the jail brought in his supper while his neighbors were present, and on her departure MESSNER made some ordinary remarks in French to her which under any other circumstances the spectators would consider playful. On the departure of those friends he grew more sedate, and seemed for the first time to appreciate his condition. When passing through the front yard from the jail, he passed his hand through the iron bars covering his cell window, and called to the little girl accompanying his friends, bidding her good-bye. He then sat down to his meal, which consisted of corn beef, vegetables, bread and butter, tea, &c., and partook of it heartily and with evident relish.

We were informed by the constable who watches him that he generally sits up every night until 12 o'clock talking and reading the Bible. He then goes to bed and sleeps soundly until about 6 o'clock in the morning. He generally takes a sleep in the forenoon unless his calls are so numerous as to prevent it. He does not have much to say about his approaching fate; but if he makes any remarks in reference to it, it is to the effect that he is ready and willing to die. On his attention being called to the paragraph which appeared in the city papers a few weeks ago, stating that he was starving himself to death, he replied that he did feel bad after his second trial, and for a few days lost his appetite.

Three years ago last April this man was lodged in jail, and today he looks stronger, more healthy and eats better, probably than at any period during that time. The haggard and pale appearance, and the depressed expression of countenance which he had once, have entirely disappeared, and JOSEPH MESSNER looks outwardly as well as when arrested for the awful crime of which he has been found guilty.

It is rumored that his counsel have not yet relinquished all hope of saving their client's life; that papers asking for a commutation of his sentence are now in the hands of the Governor. It is difficult to determine from MESSNER's manner whether he entertains any hopes or not.

The Famine in Persia.

A letter from a Persian convert to Christianity, written on the 10th of June, and just received by Rev. BEUBEN JEHANGIRSHAW, of San Francisco, says:

"Peace be unto you, my brother! Our country is now suffering the direst calamity compared to which the situation of France during the time, or before the time, of her surrender is a trifle. Our mothers and fathers are eating their children. Our husbands are doing the same with their wives. Grown-up children are killing their younger brothers and sisters, and, in some instances, their fathers and mothers for food. Food, food, is all the cry!

The famine in the time of Pharoah is eclipsed! Because we have no Joseph.

True, the neighboring countries have contributed to us what they can. But it is not enough to feed our millions. We did the same again and again when it was our turn to do. God bless those who will now pity us, and God grant the great American nation will contribute their mite to relieve us of our sufferings."

The Tax on Canal-Boats.

At the last meeting of the Canal Board, in Albany, the following letter from the Auditor was read:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CANAL
DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1871.

To the Honorable the Canal Board of the State of New-York:

By a recent decision of Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, canal-boats leaving the termini of the canals and entering a natural navigable river for the purpose of receiving or discharging their cargoes become subject to all the requirements of the Coasting law, and liable to all the fees imposed under this act for license, survey, enrollment and Marine Hospital tax. Frequent complaints are made of the injustice of this decision. The Auditor would therefore respectfully recommend that your honorable body should take such action as you may deem proper to test the right of the General Government to impose this oppressive tax upon the boatmen of our State.

G. A. DAYTON,
Auditor, Canal Department.

A Martins' Roost in a Georgia City.

About five years ago a growth of mulberry trees in front of a residence on the corner of Hunter and Pryor streets, in Atlanta, Ga., became the resort, or "roost," of a few martins, who came regularly there every evening during the Summer months. Year by year the number that resort to these trees has been on a rapid increase, and now they are almost innumerable. The *Era* says:

"During the day, not a martin can be observed in the city limits; but, at about six o'clock in the evening, they can be seen coming from all directions in swarms of hundreds. They collect and hover high in the air over the roost until the whole force seems to be collected. They form a black cloud of animated, feathery nature, that spreads over acres of space, and the pipings from their tiny throats, together with their queer antics, make a scene that nightly attracts a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen to the place. When the time comes for roosting, the cloud gradually settles in a compact shape, and then with a revolving motion, unwinds itself, and pours a rapid stream into the tree-tops, which in five minutes time are literally loaded down, and black with their presence. They are never interfered with, and with early morn swarm away in every direction. They doubtless come in from almost every portion of Georgia and the neighboring States."

The Virginia State Commissioner.

The Richmond *Dispatch* speaks highly of the character of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of West Virginia, to treat on the subject of the State debt, yet says: "But we know the West Virginians; and we predict that they will never consent to pay even one-fifth of the debt. However, we would better say but little on this point, since there are so many Virginians who wish to pay none of it.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Departure of the Prince of Wales from Dublin.

Silence of the Crowded Streets Broken Only by a Hiss.

Brutality of the Dublin Police Denounced by the Journals.

Mr. Ashbury Substitutes the Cambria for the Livonia.

The Communists Laugh Over Their Arraignment.

France Preparing for an Eastern Complication.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Visitors Leave Ireland—Severe Criticism of the Police of Dublin—Address of the Amnesty Committee.

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—The royal visitors left the city today. Crowds lined the streets through which they passed, but not a cheer was raised. The people preserved a dead silence, broken only by a few hisses. The conduct of the Police at Phœnix Park yesterday, which is denounced as inexcusably brutal, has embittered the population. The newspapers demand an immediate investigation. The Amnesty Committee has issued an address. They declare that a meeting to make a holiday for royalty would have been allowed, but because the people met to plead for the captive they were stricken down, and the sward was reddened with their blood.

Mr. Ashbury's Cambria Substituted for the Livonia—Mr. Schenck's Residence—Bank Holiday in London—Irish Loyalty.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Commodore ASHBURY's new yacht *Livonia* not having answered the expectations of the owner in the contests in which she has been engaged, will remain at home instead of going to the United States to compete for the Queen's Cup, won by the *America*, with the vessels of the New-York Yacht Squadron. The *Cambria* is to be refitted and will take the place of the *Livonia*. The United States Minister, Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK is about to remove his official residence to Fleming's Hotel, Piccadilly. The City is almost deserted today and the markets of London and Liverpool are all closed, the day being the regular Bank holiday.

A dispatch from Dublin, today, says the city is quiet. Several of the places visited by the Royal party were gutted on Sunday by the mob. The hospitals are full of wounded.

FRANCE.

Naval Preparations—Apprehended Complications in the East—Trouble in the Occupied Districts.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The *Standard* of today says the French iron-clad war-steamers *Magenta*, *Magnanime*, and *Revanche* have been got ready for sea at Toulon, in view of a possible complication in the East. Troubles continue in the portions of France occupied by the Germans. A Prussian subject having been hanged a day or two since at Poligny, in the Department of the Jura, a riot followed in which the German soldiers wounded about twenty of the citizens, and threatened to burn the place. Quiet was restored, the authorities promising to cause the arrest of the offenders.

The Communist Court-Martial—Levity of the Prisoners.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 7.—The first Court-martial for the trial of the Communists was opened today. The indictments were read. Some of the prisoners treated the proceedings with levity, whereupon the Court prohibited them from communicating with one another. The examinations will begin to-morrow.

HOME'S LEVITATIONS.

Mr. Home's Latest Achievements—Mid-Air Suspensions.

Lord LINDSAY sends the following extraordinary story to the *Spiritualist*: "On the evening of the 11th July, I was showing some experiments in my laboratory to Lord ADARE, Mr. BERGHEIM, Mr. HOME, and my brother-in-law. It occurred to me to try if HOME was able to see a magnet in the dark. This is an experiment which I believe was made by REICHENBACH, and although, like myself, he was never able to distinguish the light, yet he found a number of persons who did see it under test conditions. I asked Mr. HOME, and he expressed himself willing to try the experiment. I then took into one of my rooms, which was totally dark, a large permanent magnet, and having removed the armature, I placed it on the floor near the wall, at a considerable distance from the floor. Mr. HOME was then brought into the room, and remained standing near the door for some moments. He then said that he saw some sort of light on the floor in a corner of the room, and immediately said to me, "Give me your hand, and I will show you exactly where I see it." He then led me straight across the room, and without the least hesitation stooped down and placed my hand on the magnet. I have been trying for more than two years to get a satisfactory result in this experiment, but hitherto with only doubtful success. The instrument used was a large compound magnet capable of sustaining a weight of twenty pounds. I may mention that on another occasion I was sitting with Mr. HOME and Lord ADARE, and a cousin of his. During the sitting Mr. HOME went into a trance, and in that state was carried out of the window in the room next to where we were, and was brought in at our window. The distance between the windows was about seven feet six inches, and there was not the slightest foothold between them, nor was there more than a twelve-inch projection to each window, which served as a ledge to put flowers on. We heard the window in the next room lifted up, and almost immediately after we saw HOME floating in the air outside our window. The moon was shining full into the room; my back was to the light, and I saw the shadow on the wall of the window-sill, and HOME's feet about six inches above it. He remained in this position for a few seconds, then raised the window and glided into the room feet foremost and sat down. Lord ADARE then went into the next room to look at the window from which he had been carried, it was raised about eighteen inches, and he expressed his wonder how Mr. HOME had been taken through so narrow an aperture. HOME said (still in trance,) "I will show you;" and then, with his back to the window, he leaned back, and was shot out of the aperture head first with the body rigid, and then returned quite quietly. The window is about seventy feet from the ground. I very much doubt whether any skillful tight-rope dancer would like to attempt a feat of this description, where the only means of crossing would be by a perilous leap, or being borne across in such a manner as I have described, placing the question of the light aside.

The Base-Ball Homicide.

LUKE DEIGNAU, of No. 4 Sullivan-street, who was struck on the head by WM. MACKLIN with a base-ball bat at he Champion Base-ball grounds, Hoboken, as published in the TIMES, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner HERRMAN will hold an inquest in the case next Wednesday. The assailant has not yet been arrested, and is said to have fled from the City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COOLIE. His Rights and His Wrongs. By the author of "Ginx's Baby." New-York: GEO. ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

More than a year and a half ago M. DES VŒUX, "Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia," in the Colony of British Guiana, represented to the Foreign Minister of the English Government that the condition of the coolies in that colony was little better than one of slavery, and that something ought to be done for their protection. As a result of these representations, a Commission was sent out to examine into the system of labor in the County of Demerara, Guiana, and report the result of their investigations. On hearing of the appointment of Commissioners for this purpose, the officers of the Aborigines Protection Society and the Anti-Slavery Society, in London, determined to send out some acute and able lawyer to represent the cause of the coolie before the Commission, and act as his counsel throughout the investigation. The man selected for this purpose was an eminent barrister, generally known to the public in this country only as the "author of *Ginx's Baby.*" The report of the Commissioners was, of course, made to the proper authorities, and the counsel of the coolies relates his own observations, and draws his conclusions therefrom, in the book before us. He gives a very pleasing account of his journey to Georgetown, and a graphic description of the country and people which he found on the shores of South America. Before the Commissioners commenced their work, he had time to look about him, and he seems to have employed it to the best advantage, for his account of the sugar plantations, and the manner in which they are carried on, is very clear and full, and furnishes much interesting information. The condition of the coolie is, of course, the most prominent object of his attention, but he also enquires minutely into the condition of the planters, the methods by which the colonial government is directed, and in general all matters connected with the material interests of the colony. The main results of the inquiries of the commissioners are set forth in a manner evincing superior knowledge and ability, and a very evident disposition to do justice to all parties. In speaking, in his concluding chapter, of the system of Coolie labor as it has existed in British Guiana, the author sums up its merits and demerits in the following language:

"Taking a fair review of the whole system, it is one which, spite of its disabilities, its difficulties, its present evils, is full of promise, and in my belief can be made with care and skill and honest endeavor, not only an organization of labor as successful as any hitherto attempted, but one leading almost to colossal benefits. In considering the general relation to each other of the coolies and planters in British Guiana, it is clear that for the permanent benefit of both the policy of the Colonial legislation must needs be considerably altered. It has hitherto been a policy of coercion where only a policy of broad and liberal kindness can succeed, or, indeed, be admissible. It has conferred unlimited power on planters, and reduced that of the coolies almost to *nil*. When pressure becomes so tight, its natural effect is seen in Leonora riots and murders or half-murders of managers. The legislation of the future needs to be largely in the direction of facilitating the coolie's own remedies, and of increasing the protection to be afforded to him by his appointed guardians. * * * * An inordinate immigration, causing an inflation, at any time liable to collapse, would, on that collapse, be least damaging to the speculator; it would throw the coolie on the tender mercies of Government. The tender mercies of government are often like those of the wicked. At present there is a temptation, natural and not easily reprehensible, to the planters to forget the future and to look only to the smooth-sailing success of the present. But if coolie immigration is to continue, they must lay now the foundations of its permanence. It cannot remain permanent on its present basis. The artificial immigration must gradually give way to a system more and more natural, as the reasons for its artificialty cease to exist. We should look forward to the time when immigrants shall leave India for British Guiana, if at all, on a freer engagement, and when a large proportion of those who immigrate shall establish themselves in the colony and build up a new system of labor."

For its addition to our information on the experiments already made, and for intelligent reflections and hints on the general subject, this book will be found of great interest and value. It comes in the form of a duodecimo pamphlet of 370 pages, but a superior edition bound in cloth is issued at the same time.

SONG-TIDE, AND OTHER POEMS. By PHILIP ROURKE MARSTON. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Mr. MARSTON appears to be a new candidate for poetic honors, and one would judge that his inspiration came from a great sorrow, in which he finds some degree of relief by giving it expression in "mournful numbers." His bereavement is not the burden of all his songs, but it is of a great number, the larger portion of them sonnets. It requires a high order of poetic talent to do anything in this department of literature which will find commendation, or even readers. The personal sorrows of the poet are nothing to the great public to which he chants his threnody, and it must be the manner of the singer, if anything, that will attract attention. Unless there is unwonted sweetness in his language, or new and striking images in his sad fancy, few will heed his song, and even they will hardly be charmed by his performance. In these sorrowful sonnets we fail to find any of that surpassing beauty which alone could make them live. The verse is generally correct and tolerably smooth, but it is very rare that one meets with a new poetic idea, or even a new form of expression, that has any special merit.

CHARLOTTE ACKERMAN: A Theatrical Romance. By OTTO MULLER. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES.

This story is of too sombre and tragical a cast to be pleasant reading. It professes to be founded on facts in the life of a young actress of the last century, in the City of Hamburg. The whole story is sad, and is unrelieved by a single ray of cheerful life after the opening chapters, which show us the enthusiastic artist in the midst of her early triumphs. It reminds one, in this respect, of RICHARDSON's once famous novel of *Clarissa Harlow*, but though written with considerable power it is far inferior to that remarkable work in the intensity of its pathos, and the skill with which the characters are drawn. The kind of life which is portrayed in the book is rather exceptional, being that mainly of the friends and family of a German actress, whose domestic affairs have been darkened by the plots of a brilliant and unscrupulous man for the destruction of the happiness of the most cherished and admired of their circle. Though the scenes are well drawn, and in themselves interesting, they verge closely upon the sensational order, and convey to the mind no well-defined phase of human experience. The work of translation is well done, as one would naturally expect it to be by the translator of the well-known "Muhlbach novels."

THE PUPIL OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. By LOUIS ENAULT. Translated from the French by MRS. REBECCA L. TULT. Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES.

This is the story of a poor girl in France. Her father, a soldier and commander of the Legion of Honor, died while she was quite young, her mother having passed away some years before. She was left in charge of a kind lady, and sent to the famous school of St. Denis, where she was distinguished above all others for her personal charms and her proficiency in all the learning and accomplishments afforded by the place. In the meantime her patroness died, and she was left altogether to her own resources, without friends to advise her, and without means of support. Her struggles with the difficulties of such a life, the dangers and pitfalls through which she passed unharmed, the sorrows of an unfortunate love for a man of high rank who married another, a trusted and beloved friend of her own who had deceived and cruelly wronged her, a period of sickness in the midst of her poverty—these make up the subject-matter of the sad scenes which form the greater part of the story. Through all the heroine preserved the purity and goodness of her character, which, indeed, grew more exalted with affliction and suffering; and finally her troubles were rewarded by the love of a man who was all that she deserved—wealthy, kind, generous and noble. The story is told with considerable power, and holds the interest of the reader throughout. Its lessons are of the purest and best, and calculated to inspire hope and courage in those who are forced to pass through bitter trials and are beset with temptations. The work of translation is very creditably done.

THE CURATE AND RECTOR: A Domestic Story. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

This volume forms another addition to the endless list of novels which is constantly issuing from the Press. It is a transcript from English life, comparatively quiet and unexciting, but with sufficient life and novelty to interest the ordinary novel reader. The humble curate and the proud rector with their families of daughters, furnish the principal characters with the exception of the lovers of the daughters aforesaid. The rector and his good wife are ambitious that their daughters shall marry *well*, while the curate is content that his girls shall be provided for *happily*; but as perverse fate will have it, a gentleman of birth and fortune falls in love with the latter's Margaret, and a strolling actor becomes enamored of the former's Emily. These two young men luckily fall in with one another, and each appreciates the difficulty of the other in pressing his suit, on account of the prejudices of the parents of their sweethearts. Accordingly they enter into a sort of lover's conspiracy to exchange characters for the time being, as occasion may require, and play into each other's hands. The plan works well, and the deception is not discovered until all parties are so far committed that there is no retreat. The scenes are comparatively lively, and the pictures from life faithful and interesting.

THE WIDOWER: Also, A True Account of Some Brave Frolics at Craigenfels. By the author of "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," &c. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & CO.

Here we have another novel of the domestic order, not by any means great or brilliant, but bright and cheerful in its tone. It gives an account of the pleasures and trifling troubles of a pleasant party of people, spending a holiday time together at Craigenfels. It has a good deal of merry-making, some love-making of course, and a sufficient sprinkling of disappointment to give zest to the pleasures. The scenes are lively and stirring, the people almost always in cheerful mood, and though there is little plot and no mystery whatever, the story will afford very agreeable reading for Summer holidays and hours of leisure generally.

DAVID LLOYD'S LAST WILL. By the author of "Max Kromer," "Pilgrim Street," &c. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

This is an interesting and well-written story of the days of the cotton famine in the manufacturing districts of England, during the late war of the rebellion. It is a little sombre in its tone, representing as it does the trials of a poor family in a time of scarcity and the meanness of a rich family during the same period, the families being those of two brothers. There is little plot to the story, but the characters are natural, and many of the incidents interesting. The rather stale device of two wills, made in different moods, is used to produce some of the changes of fortune, and the expectations and disappointments which make up a portion of the scenes portrayed. As a transcript from life, however, it seems on the whole to be tolerably truthful, and gives experiences likely to excite the interest of the reader.

Books Received.

—*Everything Serene.* A Talk Between Two Citizens About Public Affairs. New-York, July 1871. This is a thin pamphlet of easy, rambling sort of verses, written as a satire on official corruption and the power and unscrupulousness of railroad corporations. It bears the name of neither publisher nor writer, but it is understood to be the work of Col. JAMES, who has been more or less conspicuous in public affairs in times past. It is not written with any great amount of force or finish, but makes some sharp points against the corrupt rulers to whom the public has so long been submissive.

—*The Clacketts of Inglewood Hall.* By Mrs. PROEER. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. This is a pleasant story of English country life, with a good variety of characters, and a lively succession of incidents. It is in a neat and convenient form in paper covers, and has large, clear print.

A Shocking Death—Terrible Fate of a Female Recluse.

Yesterday morning the occupants of a lower room at No. 5 King-street noticed blood upon the ceiling, and called in Patrolman McAULEY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The policeman went to the room overhead and knocked at the door. It was fastened on the inside, and the policeman, after waiting a sufficient time for it to be opened, forced it open. The occupant of the room was MARGARET MANNISAN, a native of Ireland, sixty-five years of age, unmarried. Upon a pile of rags upon the floor lay her dead body, swollen and decomposed almost beyond recognition.

Coroner YOUNG, upon making an investigation later in the day, found that the woman had lived alone in this attic room for the last five years, and had not been seen alive since Friday night. Upon an examination of the body Dr. MARSH was of opinion that the woman had died in convulsions, in which she had ruptured a blood vessel.

The deceased was spoken of by those who knew her as a sober, industrious woman of eccentric habits, who, however, hated the male sex with almost unnatural malignity, and would never speak to any of the gender. She was a charwoman, and was supposed by some of her acquaintances to have accumulated money. A trunk found in her room, stoutly bound with cords, was thought to contain these accumulations, but upon opening it Coroner YOUNG found only remnants of refuse food and clothing. The remains of the wretched recluse were sent to the Morgue, where Dr. MARSH will make a post-mortem examination.

The East River Bridge—Commencement of Operations on the New-York Side.

Active operations in preparing for the erection of the East River Bridge were begun yesterday, at James-slip, on the New-York shore. The South Seventh-street ferry has been removed to the next pier above, a new slip and ferry-house built, and wharf repairs made. The old ferry-house occupies about the centre of the space to be used by the bridge, and is now devoted to storage purposes. A number of carpenters, dock-builders and engineers are employed. The elevating engines have been placed in position, and a steam mud excavator at work removing the sewer accumulations from the bottom.

A very substantial platform is being made over the space where the huge caisson is soon to be sunk. Upon this the pumping, hoisting and other machinery will be fixed. Quantities of enormous timbers are used. At least thirty feet of the mud bottom must be taken off before the caisson can be permanently located. In less than a month this introductory task will be finished. Then the foundations of the great pier will be commenced.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.

ITALY AND ROME.

After the Royal Visit—The Church and the World—The Government's Position—Local Affairs—A New Papal Letter—A Future Election—An Unholy Burial-Place—France and the Pope.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 17, 1871.

The King has come and has gone, and the Eternal City is once more in a state of passable repose. The patriotic songs and demonstrations have ceased; the noisy promenades, with shouts, and chaunts, and flying banners, have been suspended; the patricians have gone away to enjoy the fresh air at their country villas; the plebs have gone back to their workshops and various industries, and upon all the Summer sun is pouring his burning rays, and doing more than the authorities themselves to keep order in the streets. So far as its outer appearance is concerned, Rome has returned to its traditional aspect, as in the days of the villegiatura, with the addition of a few more functionaries and official employes, and, perhaps, an unusual number of devoted strangers who have come as penitents or pilgrims to the Holy City. But while this presents to the mind a picture of the surface, it gives no idea of that which lies beneath, or of the extremely delicate truce which now exists between the Italian and the Papal parties. Society seems to be upon the very crater of a volcano which may at any moment burst into flame. No one could spend one hour in Rome without being struck by this fact. Men regard each other with suspicion, and with a jealousy which seems like the by-play of the stage, while even the most ordinary conversations are carried on with a cautious prudence which must be painfully wearying to the parties. No one pretends to deny his fear of both public and private collisions—of heated political discussions that may not be confined to words—and although the Police keep a watchful eye, and saunter by every group of people heard talking in the streets, it cannot bring a sense of security to the people. It is fortunate for all that the hot season is upon us, for when the crowds of Roman nobles, always rash and inconsiderate, return with the cooler days of Autumn, time may have cooled the ardor of their fierce enmities and hatred.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

A moment's reflection upon the situation will show the difficulties of the correspondent who now writes from Rome, for, in the midst of contending factions, any expression of opinion is sure to be resented by one party or the other. But for all the delicacy of the situation, I must say that the Church party is the one now at fault, for it is playing a game which can bring no good results either to itself or to the country. In these days of centralization, the unity of Italy was bound to be accomplished, in spite of such men as M. THIERS and NAPOLEON III., and for a number of years it has been evident to any man not a bigot, that sooner or later the temporal power must end. Admitting that Rome was seized by violence, and that VICTOR EMMANUEL took advantage of the late war to effect his purpose and to accomplish the work of all liberal Italians, and we must still admit that this great step in the march of progress was made with far less violence and social convulsion than the world had reason to expect. The point is not there, but this presents a very good reason why, the unity of Italy being a *fait accompli*, the Church party should have made the best of an unpleasant situation, instead of forming a party of "irreconcilables," whose business it will be to harass and annoy a Government which it cannot overthrow. It will gain no more by such a course than the South will gain by encouraging acts of violence and the Kuklux bands. The situation is very similar, and the Church party is here playing the part of certain hot-headed and irreconcilable men of the South. At the same time it must be remarked that there are good men in both cases who condemn a policy born of spite and hatred, and there are hundreds of good Churchmen in Rome who put the glory and well-being of their country above all mere personal considerations. These are the men who do not think it necessary for salvation or for the maintenance of the Church that the temporal power should be maintained, or that the dogma of Papal infallibility should be received without reflection or discussion. In this imperfect outline of the situation one can see the elements of future troubles, and the Government itself does not pretend to deny the difficulties of the task which now lies before it.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The difficulties of the Government are not, however, purely political. The installation of the various Ministries has met with no end of trouble, and not one of the officials seems to be contented with his lot. Buildings previously selected are rejected today under the pretext that they are too small, and larger ones are given up because they are too large for the purposes, and smaller quarters chosen. True, the latter are pallaces in which the Ministers can make themselves very comfortable and cosy. It must be said, also, that the transformation of the convents into Government offices has raised a great amount of bitter feeling. The public sentiment was so strong upon this point that the Government has had to content itself with a few interior changes, taking particular care not to touch the exterior. The old walls have kept their sad and sombre aspect, while their high and rare windows are still guarded by iron bars and heavy shutters. Nothing about them has been altered, and but for the stream of men which passes in and out, it would be difficult to imagine that so great a change had taken place in the character of the inmates.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Municipal Council has just resumed its sessions, interrupted for a time by the visit of the King. Yet thus far it has been merely in name, for it is only on rare occasions that a quorum can be found within the hall, or a sufficient number to justify a discussion of municipal measures. This brings no regret or loss to the city, for, as a general rule, the discussions are carried on with acrimony, and degenerate into personalities and recriminations. Twenty-two out of the sixty seats are vacant at this moment, and the electors are convoked for the 30th of this month to choose that number of Aldermen.... The institution known as "the intelligent and impartial jury" has just begun to work with regularity in Rome, and it must be confessed that the jurors show a great deal of good sense. The debates at the Bar are very well conducted, and in view of the general disturbance in Roman society and in the public mind the Court is sufficiently indulgent. So far the witnesses have not shown a great fear of giving public testimony, and it is to be hoped that no secret assassinations will come to spread terror among them, for this term is an important one. The docket embraces seven homicides, one fratricide, two cases of wounding with intent to kill, two cases of robbery, and three cases of pursuits for misdemeanors of the Press.

A NEW PAPAL LETTER.

The telegraph has long ago given you an abstract of the Pope's letter interdicting the reading of liberal newspapers, and I only speak of it to notice some of its unfortunate effects. The document has produced an unfavorable impression not only in all Rome but even at the Vatican, where it has caused a division which is regarded as serious. The Holy Father will always be listened to by the faithful when he speaks to them of religion, of morality, and of charity, but when he descends into the political field and compromises his dignity by discussing certain unimportant journals, he runs the risk of finding no echo to his voice. They are not far from right, I now begin to see, the men who say that PIUS IX. is the real founder of Italian unity, and that the Court of Rome has done more for the consolidation of the new Kingdom than all of its own statesmen, its armies, or its *plebiscite*. Such acts as the one of which I now speak must alienate the people from any Government. The Cardinal-Vicar, to whom the letter, written in the usual mystic style, was addressed, at once sent it to the Curés and Vicars, ordering it to be read from the pulpits. In certain churches the faithful were content to protest against it by retiring; in others, loud murmurs and hisses were heard. An hour later all of the promenaders on the Corso made it a point to have one of the prohibited journals in their hands, and to hold them in a most conspicuous manner. The women also took an enthusiastic part in this demonstration, and the proprietors of the journals stigmatized suddenly found so great a run upon them, that several editions were necessary to supply the demand. People who had never before heard of the names of the papers were now dying of curiosity to get a copy. Of course the fortunes of the journals have been made.

A FUTURE ELECTION.

The Pope has, it is said, just signed an order to the members of the Sacred College dispensing with the usual formalities in the elections, and to reduce to a few hours' time the choice of a new Pontiff. Formerly there existed an indefinite number of ways for electing the Popes, but since the Cardinals have had a monopoly of the elections to the exclusion of the people—that is to say since the twelfth century—the Pontiff has been chosen by them in secret session and by individual and secret voting. PIUS IX., using the prerogative of infallibility, seems to be trying to break away from many of the ancient traditions, and introduce new ideas into the Papal Constitution.

AN UNHOLY BURIAL-PLACE.

Another rumor now in general circulation attributes to the Cardinal-Vicar the intention to remove the ecclesiastical benediction from the cemetery of St. Laurent, on the ground that real believers are there mixed up with the excommunicated, with free-thinkers, and other species of human animals, who have been put under ground without having received the sacraments of the Church. This is a childish proceeding, if really true, and I should hesitate to believe it were it not now a general topic of conversation. At any rate, its realization would seem impossible. The cemeteries belong to the State or to the municipal authorities, and not to the clergy. Unless the faithful are buried in the grounds of the Vatican, the Church has not a bit of ground where it could bury its dead without a civil authorization. But there is no doubt that this question, like that of the theatres, has been discussed at the Vatican, and that the ideas expressed upon the subject have reached the ordinary clergy.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

It is said that his Holiness was in a terrible way about the recent letter attributed to M. THIERS, and which seems to have gotten out by the old style of reporting, that is, by memory. Some of the subordinate priests read the letter and gave his report, but either because his memory failed him, or because he had no time to read it more closely, the reporter made such a mess of his work that the French Government denounced it as the work of a forger from beginning to end. Yet every one claims that this is a mere equivoke, for it is believed that a letter does exist, and that the policy, at least, is correctly reported. But there is not, after all, a very good feeling for M. THIERS at the Vatican, nor would there be unless he went in, hand and soul, with the Church party in France. New grounds for discord came up regarding the Archbishop of Paris, and, if "hearsay" can be relied on, I can now give the explanation of the resignation of Mgr. DUPANLOUP. His name was presented by M. THIERS, and he was the proper man for the post; but it is said that his Holiness made it a *sine qua non* that the man selected should be one who had unhesitatingly accepted the dogma of Papal infallibility. Mgr. DUPANLOUP was among the last to do so, and finally acceded with reluctance. The difficulty was settled by his own act of withdrawal, and M. GUIBERT was appointed. This advancement necessitates the appointment of four new Bishops, and this may have been something in M. GUIBERT's favor. As is well known, M. THIERS is a Concordataire, and PIUS IX. has a saintly honor for the Concordat, and for all that is not strongly ultramontane. The other day his Holiness said: "I will speak the words, and I will not conceal it. That which I fear is not these miserables of the Commune—true demons of hell who walk the earth—but Catholic liberalism—that is our real scourge." Mgr. DUPANLOUP is a liberal Catholic, and hence is not in favor here. It will also be remembered that Père HYACINTHE and Dr. DOLLINGER could not even get a hearing. These significant facts show us that, at least during the life of PIUS IX., there is not much hope of progress in the Church. Yet if the American Bishops, who are in great esteem here, would only unite in a protest against some of these old-time acts, a number of measures could be made in accord with the spirit of the age, and a great many thinking men be saved to the fold.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In speaking of the municipal elections, I intended to remark that, despite the unusual efforts of the journals, there is very little interest among the people. It is easy to see that personal questions are alone in play. The Mazzinian party has no strength, and as to the partisans of the temporal power, they will mainly abstain from voting. The Government is pretty sure, therefore, of having no great opposition in the municipality of Rome. But it is less sure of finding capable administrators. Yet the evil effects, if there are any, can be easily remedied; only, when a Municipal Council sits at the Capitol, and puts upon its work the sacred letters S. P. Q. R., borne upon the banners of the ancient Romans, great things are expected from it. Men laugh if it is mediocre—or smile and sneer, at least—just as men smile at M. BERANGER in the French Assembly, because, while inheriting all of his father's ugliness, he has not inherited all of his genius. As if there could be two BERANGERS in a century, or as if all Roman Aldermen were worthy to write the S. P. Q. R. as in the days of CÆSAR and MARC ANTONY.

E.

BLACK SEA NAVIGATION.

The Restrictions Not Removed by the Late Treaty—An American Man-of-War Denied Passage Through the Dardanelles.

From a Correspondent.

NAPLES, Friday, July 21, 1871.

The convention, held recently in London, having in consideration the demands of Russia relative to the opening of the Black Sea to foreign ships of war, although apparently adjusting the matter satisfactorily to Russia, still leaves the situation practically the same as regards foreign powers. The restrictions on the passage of the Dardanelles are even more rigid, and the power of the Sultan seemingly less in the matter than heretofore. The privilege of granting permission for foreign ships of war to pass the straits, contrary to a very general impression abroad, is not assigned to the Ottoman Government.

During the latter part of June the United States steam-frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. THOMAS H. STEVENS, lay anchored at the Dardanelles, and inquiry was made of the Turkish Authorities whether permission for the ship to visit Constantinople would be granted. A negative answer was received on the grounds of the obligation of Turkey to the treaty. This may be regarded as a test case, the United States Government having no connection whatever with European politics and complications, would, above all others, be the power most likely to obtain such a privilege for its war-vessels in time of peace, were it within the range of possibility. Instructions have been issued from the State Department to the Legation at Constantinople not to press this question in any case. The modifications introduced by the Convention do not admit of a foreign man-of-war of any considerable size passing the Straits, except by the consent of all the Powers represented in the Convention, which is not easily to be obtained for a man-of-war on any ordinary mission. The Prince of WALES, before he visited Constantinople, was obliged to land the guns of his yacht at Malta; and the British Government naturally will not see another nation granted a privilege which the representative of British royalty was denied. The Russians, proverbially fond of Americans, would be greatly pleased to have our ships visit their ports on the Black Sea, as the Russian Embassador at Constantinople stated to Capt. STEVENS. The Porte, however, is bound in time of peace to support these provisions of the treaty, and there seems to be little probability of any of our ships making the coveted cruise.

Should the Turkish Government become involved in war, the privilege is granted the Sultan of calling to his aid foreign ships of friendly Powers, and permitting them to pass the straits. This, however, must be wholly a war measure, and in time of peace Turkey has no more authority in the matter than any of the other parties to the treaty. One great object to Turkey heretofore has been to prevent a Russian fleet from rendezvousing in the Bosphorous. But Russia is building a fleet of iron-clads in the Black Sea, and will soon have them afloat; so, if Turkey and Russia ever come to war the quibble of closing the Straits to other nations, in order to exclude the Russians, is practically a "dead letter."

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Beginning of the Dull Season—The Trouble with the Ultramontanes—Religious Difficulties in all Parts—Ultramontanism and the Government—A Recruit for the Conservatives—Strikes at Berlin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

The dull season has begun in good earnest, or, as the Germans call it in their national terminology, the "sour cucumber season," *i. e.* the season in which cucumbers pickled in salt, which rival in popularity the famous "sour krout," begin to monopolize the bill of fare. BISMARCK is rusticating at Varzin, and refuses even to read the thousands of letters addressed to him with special recommendations to his attention, such as "registered," or "private and confidential," and most of which are in reality nothing but begging letters, though a small number record the views of benevolent politicians, who have the welfare of Germany at heart, at least, and indulge in impracticable projects. Without BISMARCK, of course, the game of politics flags, and comes almost to a stand-still. To this circumstance it is mainly or exclusively due that the squabble with the Ultramontanes has become for the time the foremost topic of conversation and interest. Moreover, there have been a great many royal and princely interviews, especially with southern Princes, and wherever Princes meet, conjecture cannot rest. From the friendly intercourse of the Prussian, the Austrian, and the Bavarian Courts, it has been concluded that some common measure is being planned against what the Protestant Germans call the "inner foe," or the "German Frenchmen." The rumor has acquired additional force from the correspondence of Counts TAUFFBIRCHEND and FRANCHENBERG with Cardinal ANTONELLI, from the latest Dollinger movements in Munich, and from the imperial decree to abolish the Catholic department in the Ministry for Public Instruction, and ecclesiastical matters at Berlin. The Antonelli correspondence belongs to the past, and does not deserve reviving. From what has been published it is obvious that misrepresentations have lain at the bottom of the dispute. How much of the charges advanced against the Ultramontanes is true or untrue, it is impossible to say, since the accusations relate only to intentions and aims, but the national party of Germany has taken up the controversy with such energy as to make it really the foremost question of the day. The various Governments side, on the whole, or are urged and driven to side with the aggressors, but their position is slightly embarrassing.

THE QUESTION IN PRUSSIA.

Taking Prussia first, the religious dispute has lain hitherto less between Romanists and Protestants than between religionists and irreligionists. The King has, like his predecessors, been tolerant to other creeds, but jealous for the observance of religion, so much so as to earn him abroad the undeserved reproach of hypocrisy. Under his régime the Cultus Ministry—that is, the ministry for education and ecclesiastical affairs—has supported the Romish authorities quite as much as the Protestant, and the so-called Catholic Party—which existed before the unification of Germany only in an embryotic state—lent its individual support to conservatism and the Crown. This alliance was probably the cause of the retarded development of Catholic politics in Prussia. M. VON MUHLER, the Cultus Minister, especially, has ever been on very friendly terms with the influential Catholics, and is therefore unwilling to proceed actively against them. Had they not voted downright liberal in their motions of last year against the Liberals themselves and the Crown, Government would not even now have thrown them over, and, it is believed, that M. VON MUHLER still indulges a hope of possible reconciliation.

MATTERS IN AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA.

In Bavaria and Austria Government was still more pledged to the Catholic Party. Under Count BEUST's influence, and compelled by unfavorable circumstances, Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has, to a certain extent, rebelled against Roman supremacy, but how far his conviction has gone with his policy, seems uncertain. The same remark applies to Bavaria. King LEWIS is the hero of the day; he has followed the popular policy ever since the declaration of war, having been the first to declare his adhesion to Prussia, and also to propose the promotion of King WILLIAM to Imperial dignity. Nor has Germany done with him yet; more is expected, and for both reasons the public, of course, invests him with what it considers the greatest virtues, among which ranks, neither last nor least, opposition to Rome and the rule of priests. But King LEWIS has given no proofs of this sentiment yet, and is looked upon as a stanch ally quite as much by the other side. The Liberal and Anti-Papal Party, supported by the Dollingerists, the University of Munich and other influential bodies, has repeatedly endeavored to urge the Bavarian Government to take some step binding it to a definite course of action, but has as repeatedly failed. A rupture in the Cabinet was announced as imminent, with the greatest confidence, but has proved as unfounded as many other canards which the present season habitually brings forth. The Ministers have made their peace and again reign in perfect amity, despite their different religious convictions. A rumor has been current lately that the request made by the Bishops that Government should resign its privilege of the *placetum regium* had been refused in a curt manner, the reply containing at the same time a censure of the infallibility party's conduct, but no confirmation of this report has been published. As for the further rumor that a dissolution of the Chamber has been determined as a supplementary step to inaugurate an anti-Papal policy, it seems to have been a pure invention. Some weeks ago it was announced that by petitioning Government for the use of a church, the anti-infallibilists would urge the Crown to an open declaration. But nothing of the kind has happened, and we now find the Senate of the University once more making a similar request, at the instance of two ex-communicated Dollingerian professors, MM. FRIEDRICK and MESSMER, because they do not wish to attend mass any longer in the Infallibilist Church of St. Lewis. So the matter stands exactly where it did months ago. Meanwhile agitation runs high, and newspaper articles and pamphlets are hurled by one party against the other as if there were no other object in life but to participate in the conflict.

THE CLERGY IN BAVARIA.

The Archbishop of Munich has published a kind of handbook of the clergy of his diocese, from which it appears that the Kingdom is certainly not under-stocked with priests. The diocese of Munich and Freysing, it appears from this, harbors about 1,350 lay priests, besides those in monastic orders. Other dioceses seem better off still, for the Bishop of Ratisbin has 1,500 under the sway of his crosier. So the entire lay clergy of the eight Episcopal dioceses of Bavaria may well be estimated at 10,000. This, the opposition papers observe, is exactly the strength of a division in the army; add the number of the monks, and you have an army corps of priests to face two of soldiers. The former may be inferior in physique, but they surpass the soldiers in discipline and organisation. So, if it ever comes to a physical struggle between Church and State, the Church is but ill provided for the emergency. Only about a hundred out of the ten thousand are supposed to side with DOLLINGER, so the anti-infallibility movement after all does not appear to have made very great head among the clergy.

ULTRAMONTANISM AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In Prussia Ultramontanism has been less successful, though it has taken long to rouse M. VON MUHLER against it. As a party matter, Government has studiously avoided any declaration or decision even yet, but on two practical points it has been brought to an issue with Catholicism. The first is a dispute with the Bishop of Ermland, who wished to suspend a Catholic master from his office because the doctrine which he teaches is opposed to the infallibility dogma. Government refused its sanction on the ground that the Bishop's assent was necessary for the appointment of a Catholic master, but that nobody had a right to suspend him except Government. Challenged a second time, M. VON MUHLER gave the important reply, that in the eyes of the Crown, the Catholic Church, after the 18th of June, 1870, was quite a different institution from the Church before that date. Before the publication of the infallibility dogma, the State had reliable guarantees that the Church would not interfere with its own prerogatives. Since that time, the curia had arrogated to itself powers which must prove detrimental to the independence of the State. The relative position is, therefore, entirely changed. M. VON MUHLER adds: "The future position will require new and careful regulation. A matter seemingly of more, but in reality of less importance than this threatening declaration is the abolition of the Catholic department in the Ministry of Cultus, decreed in last night's *Reichsanzeiger*, and the leading topic of todays journalism." Like most other papers, the semi-official *Cross Gazette* interprets this as an act of hostility against the Catholic Church. The measure may have been brought on by the hostile attitude of the Bishops, and may be meant unfriendly, but it is not avowedly an aggressive step, and the official *Reichsanzeiger* distinctly disclaims any hostile intention. Since 1841 the Cultus Ministry has consisted of four departments—the radical, the educational, and two ecclesiastical, viz.: one Catholic and one Protestant, under whose jurisdiction the supervision of all other sects tell likewise. The Catholic department was established mainly for organizatory work of a temporary character. As the same law which appointed the Ministry abolished the royal privilege entitled *placetum regium*, and gave the Prussian Bishops unlimited liberty both in their relation to the Holy See and in the supervision of their clergy, the office of the Ministerial Department was more of a political than a religious character. How limited it has been in extent may be gathered from the fact that while 16,218 members found sufficient work in the Protestant department, three members had comparatively little to do in the Catholic. In reality, the Bishops did all the work for them. The business of the Catholic department would have come to an end some years sooner had not the annexation of Hanover and Hesse added three new sees to the Prussian dominions. Now the work is, however, fairly ended, and the Councillors would be otherwise employed had they not, every one of them, meddled in opposition politics. The chief of the department, M. KRATZIG, is an M. P., and has openly in Parliament spoken against Prince BISMARCK. His colleagues, MM. ULRICH and LINHOFF, have not been under the same temptation, but have as openly declared their antagonism to Government. The call for their employment having ceased, they can thus surely not complain for being put on the pension list after such conduct. Whatever is the justice of their views, as Government servants they must not go against Government. The public at large accepts the measure as a decided party step against Ultramontanism, and the frequent conferences held at Ems by the Emperor with Ministers VON MUHLER, VON EULENBURG and VON ITZENPLITZ, are brought into close connection with the proposed Anti-Papal policy. There are no grounds beyond those already stated—if they are grounds—for the assumption, but it is generally believed, and is likely enough, that joint steps are to be taken by the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and Munich against episcopal encroachments, and that is made the excuse for the procrastination of the Bavarian Government.

A GOVERNMENTAL RECRUIT.

The Prussian Government has succeeded in gaining over to its own party one of the chiefs of the Ultramontanes, viz.: M. VON SAVIGNY. M. VON SAVIGNY has been one of the foremost diplomats of Germany, and is the son or nephew of the famous statesmen of his name. Up to 1866 he was Ambassador at Frankfort, and having represented Prussia in the old confederation, he made quite sure that he was the designated Chancellor of the new one. His apostacy from Government is attributed to disappointment consequent on the nomination of M. DE BISMARCK to that post. M. DE SAVIGNY tendered his resignation, and has for the last five years been sulking as an opposition Ultramontane. His return to the Conservative Party inflicts national loss on the Ultramontanes. Meanwhile the Catholic press of North and South Germany is waging fierce war against Government. It is probable that the latter has set its face against monarchy in France chiefly because it fears that this would add new support to the unruly Catholics in Germany. The leading Catholic organ, *Germania*, plainly declares that the disaffection of its own partisans will injure the German prospects of success in the next foreign war with a Catholic Power, and the Bavarian clerical press complains that the Bavarian alliance has been purchased by promises to the Catholics which have not been kept.

STRIKES AT BERLIN.

By a wise economy, deserving the gratitude of the news-monger, the masons and bricklayers of the capital have kept the surprise of a wholesale strike in store for the public to enliven the dullness of the "sour cucumber" season. The measure could not have come more inopportune, for we are just building a House of Parliament in utmost haste. I don't know exactly how many hands are at work, but there are a great many, and the work is kept up night and day, with electric lights at night. Every man, of course, knowing the use of the trowel is certain of employment at such a time. On Sunday last over six thousand masons met to resolve to strike at once. Their object was not revenge or any crying injustice, but merely a financial speculation. They wanted more pay. The movement emanated from a socialist centre, and is actively supported by the socialist Press. On Monday the men refused to work, and what is more, they prevented others from working also; among whom there were the men engaged in building the House of Parliament, though their masters had made for the time the demanded concession. To builders the week has been one of great distress. The Police has also had a trying time of it, to prevent expected disturbances. The constabulary mustered pretty strong at the Parliamentary building, and on disturbances breaking out there among the strikers and the non-strikers, forty men were at once seized and put into jail. Since then, fifteen more have been placed under arrest. The applicability of the Prussian Army system to all purposes was splendidly illustrated on this occasion. The works at the House of Parliament could not be allowed to be suspended. As soon as it was discovered that hands were wanting, Government gave orders to the regimental commanders to order every mason in the regiments in and near Berlin, to the work and so a reliable contingent of men was at once obtained, and thanks to the vigilance of the Police who keep strikers off, the building is progressing favorably. The strikers have held several meetings and have received encouraging messages from other trades, especially from the carpenters, who contemplate a similar step, and have promised the masons a quarter of a thaler (about twenty cents) per week for every man on strike. That will not go very far, but it is some assistance. To celebrate the glories of their strike the masons were going to hold a magnificent fête to-morrow and march in procession through the town. The Police has, however, wisely interfered and prohibited the "triumphal entry," and the masons will have to content themselves with demonstrations in the various taverns. The masters have, of course, also held meetings and put their heads together. As there is, however, no shadow of justification for the step, they are determined to resist the demands of the men to the utmost, and only four have been found ready to yield in order not to lose their contracts. The striking fever seems to be catching, for even blacksmiths have yesterday joined the masons and the joiners are going to meet to-morrow to consider if they cannot do the same.

PERU AND CHILI.

Intense Political Excitement in Peru—The Rival Candidates for the Presidency—The Jesuits to Rule Chili—A Dark Prospect for the Republic—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Friday, July 14, 1871.

The political excitement, consequent upon the approach of the Presidential election continues unabated throughout Peru. This agitation is not only having the effect of arousing old personal and political animosities long since buried, but it has diverted the attention of even the mercantile community from their proper channels, thereby causing a general prostration of commerce—a condition that will probably endure until after the October elections. There are a large number of aspirants for the Peruvian Presidency, some self-nominated, others chosen by the different factions. Gen. ECHENIQUE, who was a former President, is the candidate of the military, who have the aid of the clergy to assist them. Gen. ECHENIQUE confidently expects the support of the present Administration, President BALTA being sworn to strict neutrality. Don MANUEL PARDO, who was Minister of Finance under President PRADO, is the popular candidate, and will certainly be elected if the Government does not interfere in favor of ECHENIQUE. Señor Don TORRIO EURETA is another prominent candidate, but the contest apparently lies between ECHENIQUE and PARDO. It is a matter of slight importance, however, who is chosen, for each candidate has a multitude of favorites eagerly awaiting an opportunity to seize upon the public money-box. Fraud and corruption is the bane of Peruvian Government, as it is with many others. Had it not been for the possession of those invaluable guano islands of Las Chinchas and Guañapes, Peru would long ago have been deprived of all its substance by official peculation. In one respect the utter extinction of the guano deposit would be a blessing to the land of the Incas, for then some attention would be paid to the improvement and development of the mineral and agricultural resources of this wonderfully-endowed country. The elections which have lately occurred in Chili were quite farcical, as they were actually controlled by the Jesuit priesthood, who swept everything before them, and elected their candidate, Gen. EVAURIEZ, by an overwhelming majority. President GARCIA MORENO and the Society of Jesus have succeeded in reducing Ecuador to a state of political degradation almost incredible, and it is not at all unlikely, now that the clergy's representative holds the supreme power, but that similar influences will soon render an existence in Chili as intolerable as in Ecuador.

Large numbers of Germans have settled in Chili, and are daily arriving at Valparaiso, Talcahuano and San Carlos. In the month of June alone the number reached nearly four thousand persons. These emigrants are doing much to develop the internal resources of the country. The Transandine Telegraph Cable line, which crosses the Cordilleras at Mount Inpangato, will be completed in a few weeks, thus connecting Valparaiso and Santiago on this side with Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic coast. Other telegraphic projects up the coast are progressing rapidly, and it is believed that not many months will elapse ere we will be in direct communication with all the important commercial points on the Southern Continent. I send this letter by an intermediate steamer, via Panama, Kingston, and Havana, trusting that it will anticipate a portion of the news of the Pacific mail due in your City on the 12th of August.

TALCA.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Two Pugilists Attack a Citizen—One Beats Him and the Other Inflicts Mortal Wounds With a Knife—Arrest of the Assassins.

Since the recent edict of Justice DOWLING and Superintendent KELSO against sparring exhibitions, and the sending of EDWARDS and COLLINS to the Penitentiary, the roughs have been forced to visit the rural towns when they desire to make a public display of their brutal instinct. There being a supposed necessity to give JOE COBURN, the pugilist, a benefit, it took the shape of a sparring exhibition, and Poughkeepsie was selected for the affair, which came off on Sunday evening. There was, accordingly, a general exodus of the roughs on Sunday to that quiet city, but, the exhibition being over, they returned at once to their Metropolitan haunts.

Prominent among these devotees of the fistic art were MICHAEL COBURN, a brother of the pugilist, and one JOHN SAUNDERS, who, shortly after midnight yesterday morning, were passing through East Forty-seventh-street, on their way home from the Poughkeepsie benefit. Going by No. 236 East Forty-seventh-street they were hailed by CHARLES BRUNNER, who lives in the house, and the night being sultry, was seated in front of his house for the sake of the air. Some time ago a watch had been stolen from a brother-in-law of Mr. BRUNNER, and he for some reason suspected COBURN and SAUNDERS of the crime. When they stopped he referred to the missing watch, and plainly intimated his belief that they knew something of the mystery of its disappearance. COBURN resented the accusation by a savage assault upon BRUNNER, in which, however, he did not use a deadly weapon, but while he was using his fist SAUNDERS joined in the mêlée by plunging a large knife twice into the left side of BRUNNER, who instantly fell to the sidewalk. COBURN having given the prostrate man several brutal kicks about the head, the assailants fled, and when the Police arrived no one remained upon the scene but the wounded man, who was immediately carried into his house, and Dr. BURTON summoned to attend him. Upon examining the patient the physician found that the blade of the knife having penetrated the lung, and the internal hemorrhage being excessive, the wounds were necessarily fatal.

Information of the affray being taken at once to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, Capt. GUNNER sent Detective LAMBRECHT and several officers in pursuit of the fugitives, both of whom were well known. After a search of several hours both were arrested by LAMBRECHT. COBURN admitted that he had beaten BRUNNER, but denied that SAUNDERS was present at the time, and claimed that BRUNNER had been stabbed by some unknown person. Both prisoners were immediately taken in the presence of the wounded man, who identified them as the persons who had made the attack upon him, and said that COBURN was the one who had merely beaten him, while SAUNDERS had done the stabbing. In order that this testimony might have an official form, Capt. GUNNER immediately notified Coroner HERRMAN of the affair, and that official, going at once to the residence of BRUNNER, took the ante-mortem statement of the dying man. BRUNNER gave the version of the affray which appears in this account, and the jury rendered a verdict against COBURN and SAUNDERS, and they were committed to the Tombs by Coroner HERRMAN. SAUNDERS was especially emphatic in his denial, saying he has not been in any part of Forty-seventh-street since Saturday night. It further appears from the statements made by Capt. GUNNER that both COBURN and SAUNDERS have been under arrest for stealing the watch which BRUNNER accused them of stealing, but it does not appear that there was any positive evidence against them. They both deny their guilt, and say that BRUNNER not only knew their innocence, but knew who committed the theft. In his ante-mortem examination, BRUNNER declared that the assault upon him had been made without the least provocation, and that COBURN had commenced the outrage by pulling him from a coal-box on which he was seated in front of his residence.

A Fourth Ward Outrage.

Early yesterday Patrolman PIKE, Fourth Precinct, found Mrs. CATHARINE BURNS, of No. 48 James-street, in Oliver-street with a dead infant in her arms, and took her to the Oak-street Police Station. She said that the child had been born only two hours before, and that twenty minutes after its birth her husband had turned her into the street with the child. She also said that, when intoxicated, he had frequently maltreated her on previous occasions. He was arrested and held to await the result of the inquest on the body of the child, which will be held by Coroner YOUNG. The woman, who was in a very feeble condition was sent to the Park Hospital

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

St. Louis is to elect Judges of its County Courts and other officers today.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention is to be held in St. Paul on Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The St. Louis *Democrat* published, on Sunday, in full, the TIMES' exposure of the Tammany frauds.

The Iowa Democrats will begin their active canvas on the 5th of September. From that time until the election their candidate for Governor and others will stump the State.

Two young gentlemen in Richmond, Va., accused of an intention to engage in a duel, have been put under bonds to keep the peace for one year.

An American broker and a Frenchman, residing in New-Orleans, fought a duel with swords on Wednesday. The latter was wounded in the sword-arm and shoulder.

An Alabama Democrat is trying to convince ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS that there is nothing in the "new departure" inconsistent with the Democratic platform of 1868.

The Austin (Texas) *Journal* retracts its statement that Gov. DAVIS has commuted the sentence of the Indian murderers, and says it was "premature."

A Richmond paper makes the remark that "it matters not in what condition man may be placed, provision is made for his assistance, if he can get to it."

CHAUNCEY FILLEY will run for presiding Justice on the Republican ticket at today's election, in St. Louis. The chances are that he will win the race.

A bitter quarrel has been caused in a church in Maine by the practice of some of the members taking their dogs to church with them. The choir have refused to sing if the dogs are not excluded from the sanctuary.

The City Attorney of Milwaukee, Wis., has decided that property owned by Turner societies, musical associations, &c., is not exempt from taxes, as it is not used for religious, benevolent, scientific or literary purposes.

There is an enterprising young man in Cheyenne. He began three years ago with two cows, and delivered milk on foot. He now has a herd of 300 valuable cows and cattle, and drives two horses to a milk-wagon.

Some County Republican Conventions in Illinois are instructing their delegates to vote for Ex-Gov. OGLESBY for Congressman at large, notwithstanding his letter declining such a nomination.

An advertisement in the St. Paul (Minn.) papers reads: "Persons who have contracted debts to B. F. SIMMONS are forbidden to make payment thereof except to the undersigned. MRS. B. F. SIMMONS."

Dr. DANIEL SMITH, an eminent physician and respected citizen of Robeson County, North Carolina, was shot by some miscreant in ambush while returning home from visiting a patient on the 3d inst. The wounds are supposed to be fatal, five duck-shot having entered his head, and ten entering his shoulder and back.

A Philadelphia paper asserts that the Democrats of that city are raising a corruption fund of $100,000 in the present canvass; that $60,000 have already been subscribed, and $25,000 have been assessed upon the policemen. The object is to make the Legislature Democratic, and elect Mr. WALLACE to the United States Senate.

The New-Hampshire Unitarians at their recent convention passed resolutions condemning the practice of raising money for religious and other purposes by means of raffles and similar methods, as being in plain violation of correct principles of morality, and also of the laws of the State concerning lotteries.

A resident of New-Brunswick, N. J., who went to Trenton last week in search of a "disobedient daughter," found her there, but could not induce her to accompany him home until he had solemnly promised in the presence of a Justice of the peace before whom she had been brought, that he would not abuse her. She claimed to be twenty years old.

Ex-President WOOLSEY is suggested for United States arbitrator in the Geneva Commission, if Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS declines the position. The New-Haven *Palladium* says: "We do not know that he would consider it his duty to accept the office, but there is no one better qualified to fill it. His high attainments in international law, his noble record, and the fact that he is not a politician, all designate him as the man for the position."

The firm of MACY & BUTLER, of Boston, eighteen months ago failed for about $130,000, went into bankruptcy, paid a dividend of thirteen per cent., and received their full discharge. The junior partner, Mr. BUTLER, resumed business at the old store, with a determination to pay his portion of the debt, and is working hard and living prudently to that end. It will take several years to pay all, but he proposes to pay each year according to his ability. This year he can pay $4,000, and creditors are receiving payment at the hands of his counsel.

A long editorial in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser & Mail* closes with assuring its Democratic friends that the only means of getting on the ramparts of the Constitution which they talk so much about, is through what is called the "new departure." Those who oppose the party action, it says, insist on refusing to get on the ramparts of the Constitution, and on carrying on a ridiculous combat by making faces, Chinese fashion, at the Radicals, intrenched behind the Constitution and fighting over its ramparts.

In a recent letter from Brattleboro, Vt., Gen. J. W. PHELPS says: "It has appeared to me that these reunions of volunteers, after a period of civil war, and especially where they assume the character of secret associations, as they do in the cases of the Grand Army of the Republic, are very objectionable in many points of view, and hence I have uniformly declined being connected with them in any way, either as a member or guest. A regularly-organized and efficiently-maintained militia appears to me to be the only safe and reliable military organization or association of military men for a free country."

A servant-girl, fourteen years old, who was arrested in New-Haven, on Sunday, on the charge of attempting to burn a carriage factory and a dwelling house, obtained permission to go up to her room to change her dress, and took the opportunity to jump from the window to the roof of another building, whence she made her escape while the officers were quietly waiting for her below. It is supposed she set the fires merely from a desire to see the buildings burn. She has been kindly treated by her employers, and nothing vicious has ever before been noticed in her ways.

The Mobile *Register* speaks in very uncomplimentary terms of that class of excitable, sensational and nervous people in the South, who un from one extreme to another. Men who nounted the Southern cockade before the war, and could hardly be restrained from beginning he fight "before breakfast," and who, since they were beaten, have lost all nerve and pluck, ave felt their hearts feebly palpitating in their oots, and are perfectly persuaded that the world came to an end and "the last recorded llable of time" was audibly breathed out hen Gen. LEE surrendered.

The White Stocking Base-ball Club, who l start from Chicago on their second Eastern r on the 24th inst., will play the Olympics, of iladelphia, on the 26th; the Mutuals, in New-rk, on Monday, the 28th; the Athletics, in ladelphia, on Wednesday, the 30th; the Nanals, in Washington, on Friday, Sept. 1; the mpics, in Washington, (an exhibition game,) Saturday, the 2d; the Bostons, in Boston, on inesday, the 6th; the Eckfords, in Brooklyn, Thursday, the 7th, and then home. The trip olves seven games, three of them for the mpionship, and it is expected that the series he Bostons and Mutuals will have to be ed, while another game will have to be ed with the Athletics in Chicago. This proame is liable to alteration, so as to embrace ne with the Haymakers, in Troy, provided pending negotiations with that Club should result in an amicable understanding.

In some of his closing speeches in canvassing Kentucky, Gov. LESLIE alluded more favorably to the "new departure" than was his wont earlier in the campaign. He said that he recognized the absolute necessity of cooperating with the Northern Democracy in any and every position, and that he favored a new departure or anything else honorable to carry the next Presidential election; that, if the Fifteenth Amendment be repealed, he will favor reinvesting the negro with the right to vote, and that he considers his enfranchisement fixed; and finally that, in regard to negro testimony, he has declared himself, at Frankfort and elsewhere, in favor of it, and pronounced it unavoidable.

Gen. BUTLER was invited to attend the reunion of the Ninth Connecticut, and in his letter declining, says: "I have a very lively remembrance of that regiment when under my command, and I pay them the best compliment that can be paid to a soldier when I say that, having camped them for months in Lafayette-square, in the very heart of the most fashionable part of the City of New-Orleans, their good conduct had so commended itself to the inhabitants that, when the exigencies of the service required the Ninth to be sent elsewhere, I received a petition of all the citizens living around that square, asking that they might be retained because of their gentlemanly and proper conduct."

The tournaments of the young men of the South find a ready defender in the Richmond *Enquirer*, which says: "They are much better than horse-racing, and quite as useful in training young men for warlike purposes. To ride a horse well is certainly the first of soldierly accomplishments, and one that is very handy to have in case of war. There is danger of becoming entirely too utilitarian. The only question is, Shall we foster and encourage dexterity and fearlessness in feats of horsemanship, and cultivate gentle manners and a courteous bearing, or bring all that is manly, except horse-racing and prize-fighting, into disuse and disrepute merely because some people choose to ridicule it? We think it a very good school of training for our youth, and it can certainly do them no harm."

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE JOB.

John B. Cornell's Application for a Mandamus to Compel Payment of $41,000 Due for Iron for the New Court-House.

The application of JOHN B. CORNELL, surviving partner of the firm of JOHN B. & W. W. CORNELL, for a mandamus against Controller CONNOLLY and the Court-house Commissioners to compel the payment of over $41,000 claimed to be due him for iron-work and material furnished in the construction of the new Court-house, was called in its regular order on the Calendar before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday.

Mr. O'GORMAN, opening the discussion on a question of adjournment, stated, that there were three applications numbered respectively 37, 38 and 39 on the calendar. Two of these were against the Commissioners of the new Court-house, who, he understood, were represented by Mr. MONELL, while the third was against Controller CONNOLLY, whom he represented. It was only within a few days, he said, that the papers in the case were handed to him, and he desired that the Court would allow the argument to stand over until the next term.

Mr. MONELL, on behalf of the Commissioners, read an affidavit, setting forth that Commissioner NORTON, the President of the Board, was absent in Europe; and that the manner in which the expenditure of the appropriations had been made were principally known to him and that while he asked for no unnecessary delay, he deemed it necessary that Mr. NORTON should be present in order to enable them to make an intelligent and proper response to the application.

Mr. ROBINSON, who appeared on behalf of the relator, Mr. CORNELL, said that unless the claim was paid out of these appropriations, his client was utterly without remedy, as no action at law would lie under former decisions of the Courts. This claim was audited in 1869, and half the amount paid. Since then more than two millions have been paid out of the fund, and it would be claimed that all the appropriations have been exhausted if delayed further.

Mr. O'GORMAN said that moneys could only be paid by the Controller on requisition and vouchers presented by the Commissioners, and without the latters' approval the Controller could not pay anything under the terms of the new law.

Mr. LAWRENCE, who also appeared on behalf of the application, said that there was now $550,000 of these appropriations in the hands of the Controller unspent, and $200,000 more in the hands of the Commissioners. He was now ready, he said, to argue the application on its merits, and saw no reasonable cause for an adjournment.

Mr. MONELL said there were two motions against his clients, one for a mandamus to compel them to pay over moneys in their hands, and another to compel them to make requisition on the Controller for the balance, and no one could look at the affidavits on which the applications were based without seeing the necessity for an adjournment, in order to make necessary preparations.

The following discussion took place.

Mr. O'GORMAN—Our answer will be that the Controller has done his whole duty, and all that the law required of him.

Mr. ROBINSON—I think Mr. O'GORMAN's claim for delay is not so necessary as he would make it appear. The affidavits on which the application is made all refer to statutes and papers on file, to which ready access can be had, and the whole question is one of law. The other Commissioners are now acting as an official body, receiving and paying out moneys since Commissioner NORTON went to Europe. Even this $200,000 now in their hands, was received by them since his departure; and why should it be said that there is any necessity to await his arrival for this application?

Mr. O'GORMAN—So far as the Controller is concerned, I trust it will be borne in mind that he does not credit any of these bills, but merely pays on the audited vouchers and requisition of the Commissioners.

Mr. LAWRENCE—When this bill was audited the Controller had $600,000 of appropriations in his hands, and the Commissioners $600,000 more, and all this has been spent, no body knows how. Suppose Commissioner NORTON never comes back, that he is killed by a railroad accident or lost crossing the ocean, is this claim therefore never to be paid?

Judge SUTHERLAND—Mr. LAWRENCE, have you looked into this question, and do you consider that there is no remedy at law?

Mr. LAWRENCE—None whatever. In the case of JAMES T. BRADY against the City, it was decided that the Board of Supervisors could not be sued at law on a county debt, and this has continued to be the law ever since. In 1868 this work was contracted for, in 1868 the claim was audited, in 1869 the Controller paid half, and that is the last dollar that could be got from him.

Mr. ROBINSON—They have squandered the money.

Mr. LAWRENCE—This is no bogus claim. It may be that this building cost $9,000,000, but I don't believe it.

Mr. O'GORMAN—This claim may be bogus, notwithstanding the assurance of counsel to the contrary, and the possibility of its being such makes it all the more necessary that time should be given to have the matter inquired into.

Judge SUTHERLAND decided to deny the motion to postpone until next term, but ordered that the hearing be set down for a week from next Wednesday.

The Leonard-Street Embezzlement.

GEORGE C. FRICKE, an account of whose arraignment before Justice HOGAN, on a charge of defrauding WM. A. KOBBE & CO., Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street, has been published in full in the TIMES, was again called up yesterday for formal examination. He said he was a partner in the house of WM. A. KOBBE & CO., and had loaned money to Mr. KOBBE; as to the check for $1,000 to the order of the Chemical National Bank, in which he had interpolated the words "or the Eagle Gas Machine Company," he said it might be of those for the accommodation of Mr. KOBBE, which he (the prisoner) had passed into his business. The accused was held in $20,000 bail for trial.

Capture of a Boy Burglar.

Sunday afternoon WILLIAM KEELEY, a boot-black, fourteen years of age, was detected in the act of entering the office of the liquor-store of CHARLES HARTMAYER, No. 618 Broadway, from a stable in the rear of No. 6 Houston-street. KELLY confessed that he entered the store in the same way on Sunday, July 23, when, with two other boys, he stole fourteen boxes of cigars and five bottles of wine, which he sold to WM. E. HARDING, keeper of the liquor-saloon on the north-west corner of Crosby and Houston streets, who gave him forty cents per bottle for the wine, which was worth two dollars, and fifty cents, seventy-five cents, and two dollars per box for the cigars, which were worth an average of five dollars per box. The prisoner was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and efforts are being made for the capture of his confederates.

Annual Meeting of the Harugari Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, of the order of Harugari, held an annual meeting at the Walhall in Orchard-street, yesterday. From the annual reports submitted it appears that there are fifty-six Lodges, numbering 4,742 members, and representing a capital of $92,770 11 in this State. Beside this there are more branch Lodges with a capital of $3,409 97, and a Grand Lodge with a capital of $587 48, making a total of $96,655 56, an increase of $2,446 within a year. The Lodge expended during the past year $12,392 36 in aid of disabled members, $6,288 91 for widows and organs of deceased members, and $11.794 for funerals and other charitable purposes. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, MATHIAS WELSH; Vice-President, GEORGE DIEHL; Superintendent, PH. ARNOLD; Secretary, JOSEPH VEITH; Treasurer, FRED. GERMANN.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 18—Allerton vs. Robertson.
Call No. 39—Cooke vs. Janeway.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
6918—Muempter vs. Rubel.
7062—Payne vs. Archer.
7067—Spellman vs. Cuff.
7071—Simmons vs. Roberts.
7072—De la Vergne vs. Scheele.
7073—Rodgers vs. Schoelermann.
7094—Hager vs. Williams.
5815—Haller vs. Joly.
7069—Devoy vs. Sanford.
7061—Birdseye vs. Donovan.
7075—Booth vs. Randolph.
7076—Same vs. Same.
7077—Conner vs. Brag.
7078—The Darrow Building Co. vs. Bradley.
——Judd vs. Beman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Richard Johnson; burglary.
2—The People vs. William Woods; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Thomas Scanlon; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. John Shannon, (2 cases;) felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. John Stevenson; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. William Wilson; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. William Wilson, William Chapman; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Patrick Dunn, (2 cases;) receiving stolen goods.
9—The People vs. Peter Murray; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Hugh J. Rice; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Bernard Smith; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. John McDougal; larceny from the person.
13—The People vs. Emile Halbron; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

E. L. Corlies vs. William A. Kobbe et al.; motion granted.

Elizabeth C. Buchanan et al. vs. James Kelly et al.; order granted for payment of money, &c.

NOTICE.

Chambers will not be held on Saturday during the month of August. All motions and orders returnable on such day will stand over until the ensuing Monday. By order of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG 7.

By Judge McCunn.

Mary V. Bliss vs. Melancthon Bliss; motion to confirm report of referee granted, and decree of divorce granted.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

James Griffen vs. Michael Schwamberger; order granted.

John W. Stevens et al. vs. John Totten; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour and Judge Freedman.

A PARTNERSHIP NAME AS A TRADE-MARK.

Edgar H. Reeves and Philip L. Reeves vs. Abraham Denike and Robert C. Reeves.—This is an appeal from an order granted June 30, 1871, enjoining and restraining the defendants from using in their business the name of E. H. Reeves & Co. It appeared that plaintiff, Edgar H. Reeves, was formerly a member of the firm of E. H. Reeves & Co., and on a dissolution of the copartnership retained, under the articles of dissolution, the right to use the old firm name. Plaintiffs not only used the old firm name, but also placed it on their packages of goods in the form of a trade-mark. Defendants, who are in the same business, held themselves out to the world as "Robert C. Reeves, successor to E. H. Reeves & Co." This was claimed by plaintiffs to be an infringement of their trade-mark, in the firm name of "E. H. Reeves & Co." The Judge granting the order of injunction held it to be an infringement, and this Court now sustains his decision by affirming his order.

A. J. Perry for plaintiffs. W. L. & F. H. Cowdrey for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	114¼	250 West. Un. Tel.	58⅞
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114¼	100 do...bet. coll.	58⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114¼	300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	48⅛
30,000 U.S.5-20C., '65, n.	112⅞	500 do.	48⅛
90,000 U.S.5-20C., '67.b3	113⅛	200 do....b3.	48⅛
257,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅛	100 do.	48⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.	74½	500 do....b3.	48⅛
35,000 do.	75	400 do...bet. call.	48⅛
10,000 Va. St. 6s, old	64⅜	100 do....s3.	48
5,000 Tenn. st. 6s, n.	75⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	98⅛
10,000 do....s30.	75	100 do.	98⅛
3,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	45	500 do....s10.	98⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	57⅛	100 do.	98⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., R.	108⅛	30000 N. Y. C.&H.Ctfs. bet. call	94⅛
5,000 N.Y.C.6s.S.bds.	90	20 Reading	114⅛
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93⅛	50 do.	114⅛
6,500 do.	93	100 L. S. & M. So.	109⅛
1,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d.	95	100 do...bet. call.	109⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	98⅜	100 Union Pacific	30⅛
6,000 do.	98⅝	100 do...bet. call.	30⅛
27,000 Un. Pac. 1st	87⅛	75 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	86⅛
20,000 do.	87⅛	6 do.	87
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st	100	200 Tol., W. & W.	63
1,000 Alt.&T.H.2dPf.	85	200 do.	63⅛
4,000 N. J. C. n. bds.	101	200 N. J. Cen.	106
4,000 Col.,C.&I.C.1st.	88⅞	100 Chi., Bur. & Q.	139⅛
6,000 do.	89	200 do.	140
400 Chi. & R. I....b. c.	108	25 do.	140
		300 Han. & St. Jo.	71⅛
		25 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	82⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new, bet. call	75⅛	100 Erie Prf..bet. call.	58⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s	95⅛	100 Union Pac.bet.call.	31⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	57⅛	50 do.	31⅛
2,000 C. & R. I. and Pac. R. 7s	102	200 do.	31⅛
25,000 Union Pac. 1st	87⅛	600 do.	31⅛
100 Pac. Mail	47⅛	100 C. & N. W..b. call.	71⅛
400 do..bet. call.	47⅛	500 Tol., Wab. & W.	63⅛
100 Mariposa Prf.	5⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	45
100 Erie....bet. call.	29	30 Ohio & Miss. Prf.	78
		85 Chicago & Alton	125
		20 P.,Ft.W. & C. Gtd.	99⅛
		100 C., B. & Q.bet.call.	139

MONDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The day has been marked by an advance of an eighth ⅌ cent. in Gold, a further development of strength in the various issues of the Public Funds, and a strong, but somewhat dull, market for the general line of Railway and other Stocks.

Gold opened at 112½@112⅝, and ruled sluggish at that quotation all morning, with loans making at 1 and 2 ⅌ cent. interest in favor of holders. Later, the price became strict at 112⅝, or as nearly so as is involved on the selling of a lot of $50,000 at that price, with a consideration of *ten dollars* paid to buyers, a refinement quite outside the regulations of the Room.

Foreign Exchange was steady and dull, on the basis of $109⅞ for sixty-day bills, and 110½ for short sight. The fact of the first Monday in August being a Bank holyday in London, added to the dullness in this branch of business. In consequence of this holyday no official prices were published from the London Stock Exchange; but the private reports of transactions on the street were understood to give higher figures, which was confirmed by the quotation from Frankfort for 1862s; namely, 97c.@97⅛c., and accrued interest. The movement in our own market was a strong one, and the purchases were to some extent reported as from parties frequently identified with combinations in the interest of higher Gold. Be that as it may, an advance was established in the favorite issues; the Five-Twenties of 1867 selling in large amounts at 113⅛@113⅜, and closing with the higher fraction bid. The Long Sixes of 1881 were again taken hold of, selling up to 116⅛, closing with that bid, and none for sale under 116⅜. The long-dated Currency Sixes were hardly so firm, being not better than 114@114⅛. We report the rest of the list steady, with 1864s advanced to the bid 113⅛, and 113⅜ offered for the coupon Ten-Forties.

The general share list opened steady at about the last prices of Saturday, and the interest was soon centred in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Union Pacific, though with some difference of movement. The Telegraph stock advanced, with a fair amount of business, from 58⅞ to 59⅜, and the Union Pacific from 30⅜ to 30½, early in the morning, to 32 late in the day, the improvement continuing in both cases to the close. Pacific Mail did not hold its own, settling from 48⅛ down to 47⅜, apparently under sales to realize the recent rapid improvement. Wabash opened at 63⅜, fell to 63, rallied to 63⅜, fell again to 63⅛, and finally brought up at 63⅜@63½. The rest of the day's movement had nothing striking about it, except, perhaps, Reading, which ranged 114⅜@113⅞, and up again at 5 P. M. to 114@114⅛. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and Lake Shore, were fairly supported through the day; the North-westerns varied within narrow limits; the St. Paul Stocks were dull and steady, and Ohios fell from 45@45⅛ to 44⅞@45, a trifling difference for the day. On the whole, the market is no worse, and there is decidedly a better feeling in Telegraph Stock and Union Pacific.

Business in railroad bonds was light, outside of the Pacific issues, which were steady on Centrals and Union Firsts, while Land Grants improved at 84⅛, and as much as 87 was finally bid for Incomes.

The dividend stocks that do not enter the course of speculation were much as usual; and Burlington and Quincy, with sales at 139⅞@140@139⅞, was about 2 ⅌ cent. better than the very low figure made on Saturday. There is little to note in the less active speculative roads; sales were made of Hannibal and St. Joseph at 71, and the Preferred stock at 81.

We hear of nothing different from our recent experience in the way of money, which may be called three ⅌ cent. for call loans, with good borrower and security accustomed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 7.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅜
American Gold	112½	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. C. & Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	94⅛
Reading	114⅜	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	71⅛	71⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	48⅛	47⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	45
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	63⅜
Western Telegraph	59	59⅜
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	30⅜	32

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7.

Gold receipts	$641,633 72
Gold payments	133,543 19
Gold balance	62,028,253 08
Currency receipts	516,600 80
Currency payments	442,471 39
Currency balance	6,161,896 51
Customs	632,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅞
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113⅜
5-20 reg., '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	113⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 registered	110
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coupon	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	114

And the following for the State Securities:

Tennessee 6s, old	75	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	75⅛	Ohio 6s, 1886	103
Virginia 6s, old	64⅛	Ills. Canal bonds, 1870	110
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	28	Ills. Coupon 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, gold bonds	98⅛	Ills. Coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. Carolina, 6s, old	45	Ills. War Loan	100
N. C. Funding act, 1866	33	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Funding act, 1868	31	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. new bonds	26	Michigan 6s, 1873	100
N. C. Special tax	19⅛	Michigan 6s, 1878	100
S. C. Jan. and July	57⅛	Michigan 6s, 1883	100
S. C. April and Oct.	58	N.Y.Reg'd Bounty Ln.	108
Missouri 6s	95⅛	N.Y. Coupon Bty. Ln.	108
Mo. 6s, H.&St.J. issue	93⅛	N.Y.6s, Canal Loan, '72	107⅛
California 7s	111	N.Y.6s, Canal Loan, '73	107⅛
Connecticut 6s	101⅛	N.Y.6s, Canal Loan, '74	107⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100	N.Y.6s, Canal Loan, '75	107⅛
Alabama 5s	67	N.Y.6s, Canal Loan, '77	107⅛
Alabama 8s	100⅛	N.Y.6s, Canal Loan, '78	108
Ala. 8s, Ala.&Chat.R.	87	N.Y.5s, Canal Loan, '74	101
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss	55	N.Y.5s, Canal Loan, '75	101
Ark. 7s, Memp.&L.R.	63⅛	N.Y.5s, Canal Loan, '76	101
Ark.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	47		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91⅛	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	x101	Gal. & Chic. Ext'd	100
Erie 1st Extended	101⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Erie 1st Indorsed	95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	101⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	Morris & Essex 1st	103⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Morris & Essex 2d	97⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S'g F'd.	101
Erie 5th 7s, '88	85⅛	N.J. Cen. new Bds.	100⅛
Buff., N.Y., & E 1st, '77	93⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105⅛
Long Dock Bonds	90	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s 2d, S.F., '85	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	102	P.,Ft.W.& C. 8 p.c. eq.	103
Harlem 1st, 7s	102⅛	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	94⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d	100
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	120⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d	96
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c., 1st	110	Cleve. & P. 4th	84
Mich. So. 7 p. ct. 2d	98⅛	C. & Alton S'g Fund	100⅛
M. S.& N.I. S. F. 7 p.c.	102	C. & Alton 1st	102
Pacific R. 7s guar. by M	99⅛	C. & Alton Income	94
Central Pacific Bds.	98⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	87⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
Union Pac. S. G. 7s	83	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	85⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75	106	St. L. & Iron. M. 1st	91⅛
Bel. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s	93⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 73-10	94
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	84⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	85
Chic. & N.W. S. Fd.	99	Mil. & St. P.I. & M.div	88
Chic. & N.W. Int. Bds.	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89⅛
Chic. & N.W. Con. Bds	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Chic. & N.W. Ext. Bds	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st	106
Chic. & N.W. 1st	97⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	88⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88⅛
Del., Lack. & W'n 1st	101	Tol., P. & W., 2d	78
Del., Lack. & W'n 2d	98	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	99⅛
Del. & W. 1st, St.L.div	85⅛	B., H. & Erie Guar.	22
Tol. & W. 2d	90⅛	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	133	Corn Exchange	124
Manhattan	145	St. Nicholas	125
Merchants'	118⅛	Marine	165
Mechanics'	133	Importers' & Traders'	183
Union	133	Park	156
America	146	Manuf. & Merchants'	101
City	225	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Phenix	106	Central National	106⅛
Tradesmen's	151	Fourth National	114
Fulton	150	Ninth National	116
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	90
Gallatin National	125	Del. & Hudson Canal	119
Merch. Exchange	99⅛	Maryland Coal Co.	30
Leather Manuf's'	180	Spring Mount'n Coal	71
Seventh Ward	105	Canton Co., Baltimore	78
State of New-York	110	Con. Coal of Md.	37⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	117	Quicksilver Min. Co.	11⅛
Ocean	95⅛	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	19⅛
Mercantile	120	Mariposa Min. Co.	3⅛
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	5
Bank of N. Amer'ca	105⅛	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	15
Hanover	104⅛	Adams Express	82⅛
Metropolitan	137	Wells-Fargo Express	45
People's	145	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
East River	112	Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	55
Market	120	U. S. Express	55
Nassau	108	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	48⅛

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway were:

Fourth week in July	$141,200 76
July, 1871	481,113 24
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1871	3,409,722 54

Which show the following decrease:

For the week	$77,156 07
For the month	155,301 14
For the seven months	312,912 87

when compared with last year.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Eight ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Leather, sides	9,499
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Moss, bales	137
Cotton, bales	4,998	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,150
Cotton-seed Meal, bs.	600	Resin, bbls.	5,271
Copper, bbls.	58	Beef, pks.	140
Dried Fruit, pks.	37	Cut-meats, pks.	70
Eggs, bbls.	490	Lard, pks.	421
Flour, bbls.	23,117	Stearine, pks.	50
Wheat, bushels	156,335	Butter, pks.	1,751
Corn, bushels	397,333	Cheese, pks.	2,723
Oats, bushels	52,200	Tallow, pks.	12
Rye, bushels	400	Silver Ore, cks.	624
Flax-seed, bags	20	Starch, boxes	600
Beans, bbls.	70	Teas, half chests	3,823
Corn-meal, bbls.	900	Tobacco, hhds.	448
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,294
Hides, No.	1,923	Whisky, bbls.	448
Hides, bales	60	Wool, bales	453

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *La Place*, for Liverpool—39,300 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *J. A. Thompson*, for Bristol—39,480 bushels Corn, 127 bbls. Fish Oil, 216 cases Oil, 2,190 bbls. Flour, 15,249 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *G. M. Tucker*, for Cork and orders—28,440 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Have been selling very slowly, including Pots at $7 25@$7 75, and Pearls at $9@9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair demand at 35½c.@36c. for Prime Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather more inquiry noted for seasonable stock, with a fair show of firmness in values. It is anticipated that the Fall trade will be a brisk and remunerative season, and that really desirable stocks will find ready markets at fair prices. Western buyers are already arriving, but are not purchasing with much freedom as yet.

BRICKS—A good demand has been noted for the Cadin Makes, which, however, with more liberal supplies have been quoted cheaper. We quote Common Pale to North River, $5@$6; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very dull at old figures, including Adamantine, light weight, at 13c.@15c.; Plain Sperm, 29c; Patent Sperm, 39c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been slow of sale at $1 75 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—The demand shows some improvement, on the basis of previous rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $11; do. House do. $14; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 25@$8 50 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been in light supply and demand, including Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 16c.@17c., and Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., all gold, ⅌ lb., in bond.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The offerings have been light, and prices have been quoted steady, but the dealings have been on a limited scale.

CORDAGE—The market shows firmness as to values, though business is not very brisk. Manila, 19½c.@20½c.; Tarred do., 18½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 18c.; Sisal Rope, 16½c.@17½c.

COFFEE—Rio has been very firm and in fair demand, with reduced supplies available; sales here, 3,000 bags by the *Sjogasten*, and at Baltimore 1,300 bags by the *Springbird*, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 10,281 bags; sales, 18,116 bags; stock in first hands, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 71,112 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 152,521 bags, including 71,011 bags at Baltimore, 5,000 bags at New-Orleans, 3,398 bags at Mobile, and 2,000 bags at Galveston. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary at 10½c.@11c.; fair at 11½c.@11¾c.; good at 12c.@12½c.; and prime at 12½c.@13c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit, showing an advance of fully ½c. ⅌ lb. from the lowest point. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Java at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16½c.; Manila, 15c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in slack request since our last at a further partial reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported of 910 bales for early delivery, including 100 bales to shippers, 656 bales to spinners, and 154 bales to speculators. And, for forward delivery, 3,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, at essentially unaltered rates, including, on Saturday evening, for August, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; February, 200 bales at 18⅛c. And today, for August, 500 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c.; September, 100 bales at 18 5-16c.; October, 100 bales at 18c.; September, 2,200 bales at 18c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 100 bales at 18c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: August, 18c.; September, 18.28c.; October, 18.25c.; December, 18⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 4,998 bales, including 3,389 bales from New-Orleans, 242 bales from Wilmington, 97 bales from Savannah, 1,020 bales from Galveston, 250 bales ⅌ rail. The receipts at all the shipping ports were, on Saturday, 1,707 bales; today, 2,821 bales. No Liverpool telegrams came to hand during business hours.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15¼	15⅜	15⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅝	16¾	16⅞
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅝	18¾	18⅞
Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—There has been some increase of trade, chiefly in the Drug line, with a generally firm market.

FEATHERS—Have been steady, but not active, within the range of 65c.@75c. for Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FISH—In the leading kinds of stocks, business shows more activity, with a stronger market generally, on comparatively meagre supplies. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel $17@$19; No. 2 do., $9 50@$10; No. 3 do., $7 25@$10, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$5; Smoked Herring, 35c.@38c. for Scale, and 20c.@23c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slow trade reported in State and Western Flour, with the advantage as to price decidedly in favor of purchasers in most instances. The offerings have been comparatively liberal, and holders have been generally eager to realize. The export inquiry has been light, and confined for the most part to standard shipping extras on the basis of $5 25@$5 35 ⅌ bbl., delivered. Some provincial demand has been noted within our range. The medium and better grades have been very sparingly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10; very inferior to very Extra State at $5 20@$5 50; very good to fancy at $5 50@$6 25; the latter for a favorite brand; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 35@$4 35
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 50@ 5 10
Extra State	5 20@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 00@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 45@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been very quiet and depressed, with sales since our last of 700 bbls. at $5 05@$6 40 for poor to good, and $6 40@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at $3 85@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand, with sales reported of 400 bbls. at $3 30@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderately active jobbing inquiry has been noted since our last, mostly for Layer Raisins, which have been held with more confidence. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ box; Currants, at 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; Almonds, 14½c.@17½c.; Figs, 10c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7½c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 8c.@8½c.; Dates, 6½c.@7c.; Sardines, 18c.@18½c., for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown more animation and firmness. The better grades of stock, particularly of Spring and Amber Winter, have been offered less freely, and have been more confidently sought after at an improvement of about 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. The poorer grades have been in less urgent request, and irregular in price. There has been an exceptionally slow call for White Wheat, which has been somewhat nominal as to values. Some purchases of car-lots were reported, for milling purposes, within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 52½, chiefly at $1 45@$1 47; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 47, chiefly at $1 35@$1 38 for ordinary to fair new, and $1 43 for choice do., and $1 43@$1 45 for old; No. 1 Spring at $1 35; soft do. at $1 30@$1 31, No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30@$1 31, with $1 32 reported bid for prime Milwaukee, afloat; soft do., $1 20@$1 28, chiefly at $1 25@$1 28; White Genesee, $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 32@$1 45; new White Southern, $1 40@$1 55; new Amber, do., $1 35@$1 44; Amber Pennsylvania, soft, at $1 26, ⅌ bushel. ....There has been a very brisk movement in Corn at a shade stronger prices.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 5, 1871:

Corn—R. C. Walrath, R. Driscoll, Jr., D. S. Bennett, Jacob Kanouse, Frank & Chit, J. C. Heath, Frank Yager, Newsboy, Mars, Joel T. Page, J. G. Cullen, Thos. W. Furbeck, W. J. Pattison, Chas. E. Upton, D. Wood, P. P. Whitlock, Wm. B. Coggshall; Jacob Senn, C. E. Sheffer, J. A. Covill, Jr., Buffalo; Edward Tracy, Oswego.

Lumber—D. Horn, Jessie Ivons, H. Fleurtiss, Colfax, Our Flag, Russell Smith, N. Field, Buffalo; Harvey Wandall, W. E. Covill, Six Brothers, J. E. Marsh, Oswego; A. Pierce, Booneville; W. M. Bender, Lyon's Falls; Anna, Rome.

Oil—G. L. Burrows, Buffalo.

Ashes—Add. A. Buell, Oswego.

Coal—Quickstep, Buffalo.

Salt—W. G. Lapham, Salina; A. C. Yates, Syracuse.

Wheat—Austin Scott, Buffalo; Moses Melvin, Phenix.

Flour—Montezuma, Rochester.

Rye—Enterprise, Buffalo.

Pig Iron—Jacob, Buffalo; Stephen Bank, Utica.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A moderate demand prevails, and prices show steadiness; Bags, 14½c.@15½c.; Bagging, 16c.@17½c., in round and job lots.

HIDES—The common qualities of Dry Hides have been in most request, buyers having had the advantage as to price. Prime Dry Hides have been in light stock, and held above the views of purchasers. In the line of Wet-salted Hides, the chief business has been in domestic Slaughters at our quotations. Other kinds have been dull. The week's receipts of Hides have been 26,145; sales, 34,500, the latter.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate stock and fair demand, at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use; $1 10@$1 40 for new, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate demand at from 90c.@$1 45 for the range of qualities, short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at buoyant prices, ranging from 10c.@19c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 3c.@8c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Messrs. S. & F. UHLMANN have received the first bale of new Hops of the growth 1871. The Hops were grown by ELDER FERGUSON, of Schoharie, N. Y., and sold to Messrs. BERNHEMELL & SCHMID, "Lion Brewery," at 50c. ⅌ lb. For an early picked Hop the quality is reported fine.

HEMP—The demand has been less urgent, but values have been well maintained on less liberal offerings of stock, particularly of Manila. We quote: American, at $165@$170 for Undressed, and $250@$280 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 5½c.@6½c., gold; Manilla, 12½c.@12¾c., gold; Sisal, 9½c.@9¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 3½c.@4c., currency, ⅌ lb. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, at 3⅞c., currency.

HONEY—Continues very quiet at 82c.@85c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate request at $2 35 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Prime grades of Hemlock Sole have been in light supply and pretty brisk request at full rates; other kinds dull and heavy. In Union Crop and rough Leather there has been a fair business reported, at well-supported prices as a rule. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Orinoco, Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Orinoco, Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23½c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Bellies, 17c.@19c. Oak—Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Rough Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately sought after at $1 10 for Common and $1 60 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—For desirable lines of stock there has been a fair call, without change as to prices. We quote thus: Southern Pine, $34@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $28@$33; Clear Pine, $65@$70; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Planks, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, $105@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$21.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fairly active demand on the basis of 22½c.@22¾c., for prompt and forward delivery; other kinds quiet. Pig-iron has been in brisk request at firmer and buoyant prices, with sales reported of 100 tons No. 2 (Glendon) on private terms; 1,500 tons extra No. 1 Lehigh Valley at $36; 100 tons No. 2 Carbon at $34; 100 tons No. 2 Gray Forge on private terms; and 350 tons Glengarnock at $33@$34, from ship and yard, closing at $33 50 from ship. A fair inquiry prevailed for Iron Rails at full rates. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive but steady. Tin has been in reduced stock and held above the views of purchasers, checking operations. We quote Ingot Copper at 22½c.@22¾c.; New Sheathing Copper at 30c.; Old at 19c.@21c.; Bolts and Braziers at 37c., ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron at $35@$37; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $33@$35; American Forge, $31@$32 50; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$36; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $73@$74 ⅌ ton; English Rails, $57, gold; American, from the works, $69@71, currency; Pig-lead, $6 12½@$6 50, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $5 75@$5 12½, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11, ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 36½c.@36¾c.; Banca Tin, 40½c.@41c.; English, 35½c.@35¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 62½@$9; Terne, $6 12½@$8 50, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 9c.; Regulus Antimony, 11½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 35@$6 50, ⅌ keg. Drop Shot at 10½c., and Buck do. at 11½c., ⅌ lb. for cash.

MOLASSES—All kinds have been neglected and nominal as to price. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@75c.; for Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite dull and weak since our last, on the basis of $2 80 for Strained ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 100 bbls. No. 2 at $3, and 100 bbls. Pale at $7.; receipts, 5,271 bbls. Tar has been quiet at old figures; 100 bbls. Washington were sold at $3 50 ⅌ bbl. Under more liberal offerings and a moderate inquiry, Spirits Turpentine has declined to 50c.@51c., closing at 50c. for round lots, ⅌ gallon, with sales reported 450 bbls. Some job lots were placed at 52c.@53c. early in the day. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50c.@51c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The general trade has been devoid of activity, but prices have been quoted about steady. We quote: Crude Whale at 52c.@56c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 65c.@67c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm, $1 42½@$1 45; Lard-Oil, 75c.@82½c.; Red Oil at 59c.@62c.; Linseed-oil at 84c.@85c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 15 in casks; Menhaden at 40½c.@41½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 75c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 45c.@49c.; Yellow, 55c.@56c.; White Winter, 60c.@65c.

OIL-CAKE—Continues inactive at $42@$42 50, currency, for Western thin oblong; $40, gold, for City, from East India seed, and $40 50@$41, gold, for City, in bbls., ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, continues very dull at about 13½c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 250 bbls....Shipping Crude continues inactive and heavy at 17½c.@18c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 480 bbls....The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 35 on the Upper and $4 35 on the Lower Roads, on a very dull movement....Refined has been in slack request and quoted heavy, on the basis of 24⅛c. for prompt and August delivery here, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls. At Philadelphia the market was very tame and weak, on the basis of 24⅛c.@24¼c. for Standard White, early delivery, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. at the latter rate. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,550 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quite dull at 28½c.@29c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues dull on the basis of 9½c. for Western, in shipping order, and 8c. for do. in bulk, ⅌ gallon....The export clearances hence have been 2,334 bbls. Refined Petroleum, for Gibraltar and orders; and from Philadelphia, 214,600 gallons do. for Rotterdam.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair demand noted for Mess Pork, at rather stronger prices. Other kinds have been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 75 for Western Mess, chiefly at $13 62½ for round lots; $14 50@$15 for City Mess, ice-cured; $11@$11 25 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12@$12 25 for Prime Mess; $12 75 for Thin Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a good inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 50, seller August; $13 50@$13 62½, seller September; $13 50, seller January; $13 50, seller six months from Dec. 1; and $13 25, seller twelve months. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate demand at from 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been dull, since our last, at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15½c.@16c. for do. in tight tcs.; 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ⅌ lb....Bacon continues very quiet at 8c.@8½c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; 8c. for Bellies, and 8¼c. for clear Bellies; sales, 140 pkgs. ....Lard has been in less request and quoted a shade cheaper, closing heavily with sales reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¾c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10c. for Western Steam; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for New, and 9¾c.@9⅞c. for City. Also, 1,250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, reported at 10c., and 500 tcs. do., seller October, at 10¼c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been very quiet at $8@$12 for Mess, and $12@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues quite dull and nominal at $12@$20 for Prime Mess, and $16@$21 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$27 50 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl.... A fair demand has been noted for the finer grades of Butter at steady rates; other kinds generally dull. We quote State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,751 pks....Cheese has been salable and steady at from 9c.@11½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 2,723 boxes.

RICE—Has been quoted steady on a moderate jobbing call. We quote at $8 50@$9 25 for Carolina, $6 75@$7 12½ for Rangoon, and $6 50@$7 25 for Patna, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request at previous rates, including Turk's Island at 40c.@43c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 50, Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 25 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 35@$1 40, Burlaps at $1 35, factory-filled at $2 15@$2 25, bulk at 34c.@35c. Jobbers' store prices for the various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $3@$3 25; Worthington's do., $2 10@$2 25; Higgins' do., $2 40@$2 65; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 10@$2 25, ⅌ sack.

SALTPETRE—has been very dull at 7½c.@8c., gold, for Crude, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—There has been some inquiry for Calcutta Linseed, on the basis of $2 22½@$2 25, gold, ⅌ bushel. Grass Seeds have been neglected and nominal. For forward delivery, American Linseed has been available at $2 10@$2 12½ ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet, but firm, with sales reported of 6,000 lbs. Honduras, 6,000 lbs. Central American, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz and 4,000 lbs. Texas and Southern on private terms. Receipts have been 99 bales Aspinwall, 7 bales Para, 4 bales New-Orleans, 2 bales Indianola. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c., San Juan, 37c.@39c., Angostura, 30c.@32c., Sisal, 40c., Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c., Chagres, 42c.@45c., Porto Cabello, 38c.@38c., Para, 39c.@40c., Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ⅌ lb. A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Goat, at former rates. Sales, 100 bales Mexican, 50 do. Curacoa, 57 do. Bombay, and 23 do. Patna, on private terms. Receipts, 22 bales Mexican, via New-Orleans, 19 do. Buenos Ayres, 21 do. Algoa Bay, 28 do. Calcutta, 3 do. Indianola. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 37c.@38c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 38c.@40c. Patna, each, 42c.@43c.

SOAP—Has been firm and in fair request, including Castile at 11½c.@12½c.; Co gate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 6½c. and No. 1, 6¼c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—There has been a rather better inquiry noted at firm rates, as the rule, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1; Mace, at $1 42@$1 50; Cassia, at 32½c.; White Pepper at 26c.; East India Pepper at 16½c.@17½c.; Ginger at 8½c.@10½c.; Pimento at 8½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The market for Raw shows a moderate degree of animation, on the basis of the late reduction in prices. The demand today has been mostly for Refining stock. Sales have been reported of 1,471 hhds., including 198 hhds. prime Refining Cuba at 9⅜c.; 390 hhds. good do. at 9¼c.; 591 hhds. scant good do. at 9⅛c.; 200 hhds. fair do. at 9⅛c., and 82 hhds. Demerara at 11½c.@11⅝c.; also, 2,200 boxes Havana at 10⅜c. ⅌ lb. We now quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10½c. Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅜c., and Grocery from 9⅝c.@11c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 10½c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 107,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c., for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.; also, 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 10⅛c.@12c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 6⅛c.@6⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair demand at steady rates. New Japans have been most salable. New Greens have also met with favor: We quote: Greens, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; Common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 55c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 35c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 35; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a good inquiry noted for Kentucky, largely for export, at firm rates. Other kinds have been inactive but steady. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	6¾c.@ 7¼c.	7¼c.@ 8c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Good to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9c.	9½c.@ 10c.
Fine to Medium Leaf	9½c.@10½c.	11c.@ 12c.
Selections	11c.@ 12c.	12½c.@ 13c.

WOOL—The main call for Fleece has been for the low and medium grades, which have not been offered with freedom, and which have been held with firmness. The better grades have been in less confident demand and less buoyant as to price. Pulled has been salable and strong in values, on light offerings. There has been a fair inquiry for California and Texas Wools at firm rates. Foreign Wools have been inactive at old figures.

WHISKY—The market has been decidedly heavy, with a further yielding in values, on a limited inquiry. Sales have been reported of 225 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted very strong, with a scant supply of room available.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle was somewhat better in feeling on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards than it has been for some time past. Prices ranged from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. for medium to fair Cattle. Texans sold from 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5¾@7¼ cwt., on 56@57 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, horned Cattle sold from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; the quality ranged from common to good, weights from 6 cwt. to 7¾ cwt., on 57 lbs. to the cwt. The general tone was firm, though not advanced in rates. Sheep and Lambs continue steady. The quality today was from medium to good, some choice Canada Lambs being on sale. Prices for Sheep from 5¼c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 7¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Veals steady; from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Hogs not quoted, all sales being on private terms. Milch Cows from $40@$78 ⅌ head. Trade slow and small.

SALES TODAY.

W. FITCH sold for self, 143 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight, 7½ cwt.; also, 94 Steers, Illinois, a fat, smooth lot, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; again, 81 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight, 7¼ cwt. H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS, 70 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight, 6¾ cwt. S. ROSENTHAL sold for self, 35 Steers, Illinois common Cattle at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MONN, 104 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. HEALY & SCOLY sold for selves 32 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 174 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt.@7½ cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self 49 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; weight, 7½ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 83 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. J. & D. WAIXELL sold for selves 162 Steers, Illinois common cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 13 veals, weight 2,020 lbs., at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.; 6 veals, weight 980 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 170 Sheep, weight 15,250 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 229 Sheep, weight 20,410 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 2,355 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 116 Sheep, weight 10,080 lbs. at 6¼c. per lb.; 606 Lambs, weight 55,540 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 83 Lambs, weight 5,330 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 3,070 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,545 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,060 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 184 Lambs, weight 12,220 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

J. KIRBY sold 78 Sheep, weight 6,720 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 34 Lambs, weight 2,130 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight, 3,260 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

Weekly report of HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Aug. 5, 1871: 9,985 Sheep and Lambs; price received, $24,957 67.; 308 Veals; price received, $3,550 29.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 5, 1871, 3,440 head of horned Cattle, 9,922 Hogs, 7,454 Sheep arrived in 339 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards, during same week, 825 head of horned Cattle, 9,932 Hogs, 5,183 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 7, 1871: 1,469 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, 5 Cows, 356 Veals, 69 Sheep. Local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 7, 1871: 13,085 Sheep and Lambs, 628 Veals, 41 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for the week ending Aug. 7, 1871: 1,120 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; 13 Beeves, from 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Cows and Calves sold together from $40@$80@$85 ⅌ head; 481 Veals, from 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19c. FLOUR closed dull and drooping; Extra Winter, $4 50; Double Extra do., $4 75@$5 40; Treble, $5 45@$5 65; Family Winter, $5 85@$7. WHEAT firmer; No. 3 Red Fall, in elevator, $1 11@$1 12; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 22½. CORN slow; High Mixed bulk on the track, 43c.; Mixed, sacked, 49c. OATS dull and unchanged; Bulk Mixed, on the track, 32½c.@33c.; No. 2, in elevator, 35c.; sacked, 37c.@38c. BARLEY quiet at 85c. for Prime Minnesota. RYE lower at 53c.@56c., sacked. WHISKY lower at 93c. TOBACCO stiff at $5 75@$7 40 for Lugs; $7@$11 for common to good dark Leaf. HEMP dull at $1 05@$1 50 for fair to choice Undressed. BAGGING unchanged at 19½c.@21c. PORK dull at $13 50 on orders; $12 50 seller January and February. BACON dull; sales of jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. LARD dull; choice Steam, in kegs, 10c. HOGS dull at 4c.@4⅛c. CATTLE unchanged; Texans, 1½c.@3⅛c.; Natives, 3c.@5⅛c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,900 bbls.; Wheat, 59,400 bushels; Corn, 19,600 bushels; Oats, 25,800 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels; Cattle, 1,440 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand at lower prices; sales, 17,200 bushels No. 2 Red Toledo at $1 30; 2,400 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 33. CORN unchanged, with a fair demand; sales, 14,000 bushels Milwaukee at 58c., 4,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 58c., 2,200 bushels High Mixed at 59c., 1 car do. at 60c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $22@$25; Middlings, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS advanced to 8½c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn, to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. RECEIPTS by Lake—44,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 3,220,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—25,500 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 8,200 bushels Rye, 788,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—FLOUR dull and flat. WHEAT active and advanced 2½c.; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 04½, cash, $1 01¾, seller August; afternoon strong at $1 02@$1 02¼, seller August. CORN advanced 1c.@1¼c.; No. 2 Mixed, 44½c.@44¾c., cash; afternoon, 44½c.@44¾c., cash. OATS active and advanced ⅜c.@¾c.; No. 2 at 31½c., cash. RYE less active; sales No. 2 at 55c.@56c. BARLEY—Spring No. 2 quiet at 64c.@67c. HIGHWINES weak at 89c. PORK steady at $13. LARD, 8½c. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 25c.; sales at $4 40@$4 75. CATTLE firmer, and advanced ⅛c.; sales at $5 10@$5 25 for choice. FREIGHTS steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; Corn, 6½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 192,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, 256,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,300 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 108,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. By Rail—Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. In Store—Wheat, 363,000 bushels; Corn, 324,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged, closing weak. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 16½; 7,800 bushels No. 2 Duluth at $1 15; 16,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 18; 3,500 bushels Red Ohio at $1 26. CORN dull; sales of 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55½c.; 10,000 bushels do., in lots, at 55½c.@56c.; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c. OATS dull; sales of 10,000 bushels Western and Toledo at 43c. RYE dull; sales of 4,000 bushels Old Western at 75c. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES lower and dull at 93c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 7.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced 2c.@3c.; Amber Michigan, $1 25; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 24; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2 Red, $1 20½, closing at $1 20; No. 3 Red, $1 13; Rejected, $1; White Michigan, $1 18. CORN in fair demand and advanced 1c.; High Mixed, 52c.@52½c.; Low do., 51½c.; No grade, 48c. OATS in fair demand, and advanced ½c.; No. 1 at 41c.@41½c.; No. 2 at 37½c.; Michigan, 39c.; Rejected, 35c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7c.@7½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 1,429 bales; gross, 1,563 bales; exports coastwise, 776 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 43,583 bales. FLOUR dull; Extra, $5; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $7. CORN drooping; Mixed, 70c.; White, 73c. OATS dull; New, 50c. HAY and BRAN unchanged. PORK dull; nominally $14 75. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. LARD, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 95c.@$1 05⅛. COFFEE firm at 14c.@16c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 123⅛. GOLD, 112⅜.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 at $1 09; No. 2 at $1 06. OATS—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 at 31c. CORN steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Fall, 65c. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12½c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—WHEAT—More doing at reduced prices; sales 3 cars No. 2 Amber Michigan at $1 35; 1 car No. 1 do. at $1 40, and 151 bags Extra Diehl, old, at $1 55. RYE quiet and dull. CORN steady, with a limited demand; sales, 3,000 bushels Western Mixed at 65c., in store. BARLEY—Nothing doing. OATS in limited request; sales 1,000 bushels old Milwaukee at 62c., delivered; 1,000 bushels old State at 62½c., and old Western, in lots, at 60c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—TOBACCO active, firm, and unchanged in prices; sales 61 hhds. FLOUR in fair demand, on orders steady; Family Extra, $5 75. GRAIN firm and fairly active. Choice WHEAT, $1 20@$1 30. OATS, 40c. RYE, 75c. BARLEY, 75c. sacked from store. PROVISIONS dull and weak. PORK, $13 50. BACON—Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14⅛c.; Plain, 13⅛c. LARD, 9⅛c.@11⅛c. WHISKY unsettled at 90c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand fair, and market firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 20; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter sold at $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 20. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; High Mixed at 57c. OATS firm and inactive; No. 1 New, 40c. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—WHEAT—Demand active and prices advanced; Extra, $1 33; No. 1 White, $1 21; Amber Michigan, $1 21. CORN quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 56c. OATS—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 at 38c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged at $5@$7 50. CORN dull and declined; sales at 64c.@68c. OATS dull and nominal at 45c.@47c. PORK and LARD dull and nominal; no sales. BACON active; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 98 bales; gross, 260 bales; exports coastwise, 140 bales; sales, 89 bales; stock, 1,083 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 7.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 116 bales; exports coastwise, 256 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 479 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, none; exports coastwise, 1 bale; stock, 621 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 7.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 415 bales; exports, coastwise, 662 bales; stock, 11,389 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 151 bales; exports, coastwise, 432 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,225 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—COTTON lower; Low Middling, 16⅛c.@17c.; net receipts, 159 bales; exports coastwise, 617 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 4,721 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, none; gross, 705 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 204 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 7,477 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Today is a holiday in the London and Liverpool markets.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 97 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 5—Evening.—Consols closed at 55f. 52c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 7, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
STEREOSCOPTICON OF PARIS IN FLAMES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address New-York Times.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* New-York Times *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Quiet reigned in Dublin yesterday. On Sunday several of the places visited by the royal party were attacked by the mob and everything in them destroyed. The hospitals are full of wounded. Mr. Ashbury has decided not to send the *Livonia* to contend for the "Queen's Cup" with the New-York Yacht squadron, the results of her contests in England having fallen short of her owner's expectations. The *Cambria* is, therefore, to be refitted and substituted for the new yacht. The regular bank holiday occurring yesterday, the "City" of London was deserted. Gen. Schenck is about to remove his official residence to Fleming's Hotel, Picadilly.

The Prince of Wales and his companions left Dublin yesterday. The crowds in the streets were silent, except where an occasional hiss was heard. The conduct of the Police in the Phœnix Park riot is denounced as inexcusably brutal, and the newspapers demand an investigation.

The French iron-clads *Magenta, Magnanime* and *Revanche* are ready for sea at Toulon, in view of a possible complication in the East. A Prussian subject was hanged a day or two since at Poligny, in the Department of the Jura, within the occupied territory. A riot followed in which the German soldiers wounded about twenty of the citizens, and threatened to burn the place. Quiet was restored on the authorities promising to arrest the offenders.

The first Court-martial for the trial of the Communists opened yesterday at Versailles. The prisoners treated the proceedings, consisting of the reading of their indictments, with levity, and communication among them was prohibited by order of the Court.

GENERAL.

Albion, Wis., was visited about a week ago by a hail-storm, which destroyed the corn and tobacco crops in its path. The hail-stones are reported to have been 2½ inches in diameter, and sufficient in quantity to make sleighing in some places. The damage is estimated at $250,000.

The boiler of the Union Steam Flouring Mills, St. Louis, exploded early yesterday morning, instantly killing John Scott, the engineer, and Jas. P. Jones, fireman. The entire eastern side of the building was blown out, and fragments of the boiler were thrown from one-fourth to half a mile. The loss of property is from $10,000 to $12,000.

The Coroner's jury in the Buffenbarger case, in Madison County, Ohio, met and adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Red Stockings, of Boston, defeated the Athletics, of Philadelphia, in the latter place yesterday by a score of 23 to 7.

The returns from the Kentucky elections yesterday indicate large Republican gains.

Rear Admiral Winslow, of the Pacific Squadron, recently visited Alaska in the flag-ship *Saranac*, and at every port and anchorage Indians came on board who appeared to be kind, and expressed a desire to remain at peace with the United States. The dispatch, however, expresses a doubt of their sincerity.

Extensive preparations are making by the Masonic fraternity in Baltimore for the reception, next month, of the General Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States and the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

The Canadian Board of Trade has agreed to send delegates to Baltimore to the Council of the National Board of Trade of the United States. The Council will discuss the commercial relations which should exist between the two countries.

The Montreal journals have come to the conclusion that the Cuban filibustering affair there was made too much of, and that no one has enlisted or had any intention to enlist for Cuba.

A fire at Catskill, yesterday morning, destroyed the Catskill House, the Baptist Church, and Clark's blacksmith-shop and dwelling. The losses are as follows: On the Catskill House and stables, $15,000; insured for $8,000; on the Baptist Church, $15,000; insured for $2,500; on Clark's shop and dwelling, $3,000; insured for $400.

Edwin W. Corning, son of Hon. Erastus Corning, died suddenly yesterday morning at St. Catharines, C. W.

The Sham Accounts.

It must be evident to every one by this time that Hall and Connolly have no intention of letting the public know, through any agency of theirs, what has become of the millions of dollars that have been fraudulently abstracted from the City Treasury. Every successive "statement" which they make to divert public attention, leaves utterly unexplained and untouched the great and only question —what has become of the money? For the third time within two months, Connolly has issued a confused jumble of figures, accompanied by unintelligible comments, which he represents as an "exhibit" of the indebtedness of the City and County of New-York. Each statement differs from the others, and we defy any man to tell from any one of them what the actual debt is, or was, at the time the statement was issued. In his last exhibit, coming down to the first of the present month, Connolly starts out by reckoning up the funded or permanent debt as amounting to $60,242,396 66; but his obscure comments on what he calls the "temporary debt"—or debt to be paid out of this year's taxes—cannot conceal the fact that fourteen millions of it must be paid by the issue of consolidated debt bonds, and therefore should have been added to sixty millions representing the permanent debt. In the list of bonds which he publishes as representing this enormous debt, there is an evident intention to deceive the public, by interspersing comments, here and there, with regard to this or that item. For instance, when he comes to the large item of six million dollars of "seven per cent. accumulated debt bonds" of the county, he appends the following comment:

> "These accounts are made up of claims and debts against the County of New-York, audited under special laws from the Spring of 1868 to the Summer of 1870. They include them all. These accounts have not increased since the early Autumn of 1870, then published, and cannot now be increased."

Evidently anticipating that curiosity would be excited as to what became of this large item of six millions of dollars, Connolly gives the above as an explanation, which is a fair sample of the way he avoids giving any information while pretending to do so. What the public want to know is the character of these "claims and debts audited under special laws." Who were the claimants? What was the amount of their claims, and what were the claims for? Connolly tries to console the tax-payers by telling them that the claims "have not increased since the early Autumn of 1870, *then published*, and cannot now be increased." What does he mean by the words "then published?" Does he mean to insinuate that these claims were published in the Autumn of 1870, or at any other time? If so, will he please tell where and in what shape they were published? We deny that they were ever published, or have ever been accessible to the public. In these "claims and debts," audited by Connolly, they will find, if they examine and cross-question the claimants, the source of a large part of the financial prosperity which has raised "Slippery" Dick, in three or four years, from a poor man to the ranks of our millionaires.

Another unexplained point in the Controller's last statement is that which relates to the expenditures on the new Court-house during the past year. Connolly gives the total amount paid out in that time as $965,000, which he divides into three items: First, payments made "under authority of chapter 382, laws of 1870, six hundred thousand dollars; second, payments under authority of chapter 583, laws of 1871, two hundred thousand dollars," and third, payments "on other accounts," $165,000. Let the authorities produce the vouchers, if they can, and show the public what became of this money. We have already shown that Connolly had no legal right to pay out a cent of the first item of six hundred thousand dollars, except on vouchers of the Court-house Commissioners, who were not appointed till last December. As soon as they were appointed, it was announced that the six hundred thousand dollars which they were to disburse had all been spent. Who got it? The law requires the vouchers to be on file in Connolly's office. Dare he produce them?

An "investigating committee" would also find an interesting field for inquiry in the table of "payments for the month of July," which accompanies Connolly's last exhibit, and which the Mayor announces his intention to inflict on the public every month hereafter —although, so far as any information furnished by it is concerned, he might as well publish a table of logarithms. Like the statement about the debt, it is made up of gross amounts under general heads, such as "Salaries," "Advertising," "Contingencies," "Cleaning Streets," &c., which afford no information as to how the money was spent, how much was paid out for service actually rendered, how much for sinecures, how much for bills "perhaps exorbitant," or how much was stolen outright. We find, for instance, among the payments on "City" account for the month of July, $1,120 29 for "contingencies—Controller's office;" and then again among payments on "county" account, we find $650 for "contingencies—Controller's office"—making altogether $1,770 29 for "contingencies" for Connolly's office in one month. What do these "contingencies" actually represent? Again, we find among the "City" payments $19,701 81 for "salaries—Department of Finance;" and turning to the "county" payments we find more salaries of the Finance Department included under the item of $26,866 43 for "salaries—executive." We also find another pay-roll for pretended servants of the Finance Department which *is not* mentioned in Connolly's statement. This pay-roll consists exclusively of sinecures, and the salaries are paid out of the "riot damages" fund. Under the head of "salaries—Judiciary," in the "county" payments for July, we find an item of $60,626 57. This includes the salaries of all the employes of the County Clerk's office; but in the same table is another item of $1,313 86 for "repairing and preserving records of County Clerk's office." The men engaged in "repairing and preserving records" are salaried employes, and are paid out of the "Judiciary" item of $60,626 57, while the payments on account of "repairing and preserving records" are all sinecures. And so all through the table of payments for the month of July—amounting in the aggregate to nearly two and a half millions of dollars—a detailed statement of where the money went to would disclose the fact that not less than twenty-five per cent. of it is paid out to persons who render no service, and give no equivalent to the City and county whatever. This is the kind of information the public wants, and it is what they never will get from Connolly and Hall. Their repeated promises to give a full exhibit of the Controller's accounts have resulted in the publication of a few gross amounts and sums total, like this July statement, which give no details, and leave the people as much in the dark as ever as to what becomes of their money. Hall and Connolly are merely trying to gain time, and meanwhile they try to put off the public with makeshifts. General totals are useless —give us the particulars. Then it would be found what sort of "reforms" Hall and Connolly are carrying out.

The Last of the Temporal Power.

A few weeks ago it seemed as if the "Roman question" were about to become once again the foremost subject of European politics. During the long agony of France, changes had taken place in Italy which wounded the national pride of one section of Frenchmen, and shocked the religious prejudices of another. The "sub-alpine kingdom," which owed its creation to French blood and treasure, had, by seizing its legitimate capital, completed a work which France had declared should remain unfinished, and had deprived of the last shred of temporal power the Head of the Church, who had been sustained at Rome by French bayonets. On the final establishment of the authority of M. Thiers, the French clergy and their adherents thought that the long desired opportunity of humbling Italy had at length arrived. They knew that the majority of the Assembly was with them, and the steadfast attachment of the Executive to the cause of the Pope had been sufficiently notorious. Petitions bearing the signatures of sixty Bishops, of an imposing array of the inferior clergy, and of numerous members of their flocks, were accordingly submitted to the representatives of the French people, asking them to protest with unmistakable emphasis against the completion of Italian unity. The petitions were favorably reported on by the Committees to which they had been referred, and were received with tokens of satisfaction by the majority of the Assembly. The Ultramontanes were confident of success, and eagerly awaited the public expression of the approval of M. Thiers. The time for discussion came, and in one short speech the Chief of the Republic blasted his popularity with the adherents of the temporal power, and elevated himself in the estimation of the friends of freedom all over the world. The French Ultramontane organ, *L'Univers*, has called M. Thiers "a frivolous old man," and his Republican friends breathe more freely, now that he has cut loose forever from an ill-omened alliance.

The reply of M. Thiers to the petitioners, though a very distinct refusal, was couched in the most conciliatory language. The cautious statesman professed the utmost respect for his old friend the Pope, and the most lively sympathy with his misfortunes. He was exceedingly desirous to secure the spiritual independence of the Holy See, and he was quite willing to have France united with all the Catholic nations in the world to protect this indedendence. But as to the temporal power, that was a question on which he could not compromise the policy of the nation. He deplored the existing situation, but it was none of his making, and he could not attempt to undo it either by diplomacy or war. The fact was accomplished, and France could do no more than accept it. Italy may, therefore, enjoy her triumph in peace. Every Catholic Power in Europe has been solicited in turn to interfere on behalf of the dispossessed Pontiff, and each has emphatically refused. The last resource was France, and that, too, has given way. But the Ultramontanes will not cease to rave for all that. Like their master they will continue to shout *non possumus* till they open the eyes of European statesmen to the fact that, in the words of a French paper, "since the triumph of Ultramontanism and infallibility, an agreement with the Church has become for the State a burden without any compensation, and the moment has come to procure a separation between them, which shall deliver the Church from a control which it rejects, and the State from an identity of interests which it cannot recognize."

The Condition of our Streets—with an Illustration.

Every morning, between the hours of 9 and 11, some thousands of people are landed on the west side of New-York between Murray and Fulton streets. In this vicinity are the docks to which come the steamers from the small towns up the North River, Yonkers, Irvington, Sing Sing, &c., the ferry-boats from the Morris and Essex and Long Branch Railroads, and from Hoboken, and the boats of the Providence Steam-ship Company. On Monday morning the crowd, which is always great, is increased by the great numbers who are returning from a Sunday in the country, or at the sea-side. Those who arrive on that particular morning have an opportunity of seeing and experiencing many of the abuses arising from the negligence, indifference, and corruption of our City Government. They meet, as they undertake to cross the street running along the river, a solid mass of horses, drays, carts, cars and wagons. These are frequently "jammed," and render the street impassable for periods varying from ten minutes to half an hour. When the vehicles are moving, their drivers pay no attention to the convenience of pedestrians. Many are obliged to get along by dodging under horses, and between wheels, and in front of poles and shafts, to the great risk of life and limb. Ladies may stand in the blazing sun and wait for the appearance of a policeman. Policemen are generally few and far between, and the ladies have plenty of time for observation and reflection.

If they improve this opportunity, they will see that the long lines or crowds of vehicles extend generally past Washington Market. If there is a jam, it probably originates in that neighborhood—possibly from a truck backed across the pavement until its driver leisurely loads or unloads it; possibly from an empty dray, without a horse; possibly by some horse that has fallen on the slippery pavement, or in the pit-holes made by the workmen who are now tearing up the stones for the third time within a year. Observers will notice, too, if they happen to be opposite a cross street, that this is similarly blocked up, and that the only escape from the crush on West-street is up a narrow lane, encumbered on either side with barrels and boxes, with trucks loading and unloading, or with building materials, reducing the passage to twelve, in places to six feet, through which the swearing, quarreling drivers urge their teams, in the way which best suits their stupid natures. When passengers have got across the street, they will, especially on Monday mornings, find the gutters on the east side filled with rotten peaches, oranges, bananas, cabbage-leaves, and refuse and filth of nameless kinds. These have been thrown out, and are being thrown out, by the fruit dealers in the stores and shanties that line the street. The decaying mass is trodden by horses and men, and crushed by wheels, and soon forms an indistinguishable, but poisonous and noisome part, of the half-liquid mud that stretches to the middle of the pavement. When the sun has dried this mud, and wheels have ground it to dust, the wind will snatch it up and spread it half over the City, and disease with it.

If any pedestrian more curious than others asks an occupant of one of the stores how often the streets are cleaned, he will be told "sometimes once a week, sometimes in two or three days," and that "there is no regular time," which statement will be confirmed by the mass and condition of the accumulated filth. When one finally escapes up some cross street, it will be past stands where obscene literature is inspected with interest, but with no condemnation, by policemen in dirty uniforms. If the passenger is of an inquisitive turn of mind, he will wonder why the idle policemen do not at least keep the teams moving in line, and afford some little opportunity for passengers on foot; and he may also ask where the $70,000 spent last month for cleaning streets and markets has been earned?

Boyish Sports.

It is of course desirable that children should be amused as well as instructed. According to the proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and although, in the typical boy of the present, dullness is less to be dreaded than excessive sharpness, it is well for his physical and moral health that, within proper restrictions, Jack should have his fair share of recreation. But with the aspiring notions of modern youth on all subjects, it is extremely doubtful if this concession will much longer be prudent. Boys nowadays have a very different idea of fun from that which prevailed a generation or two ago, and the simple sports of their predecessors pall on their ambitious fancy. Before he is well out of shirtfrocks the youthful sportsman is *blasé*, and only the most pronounced sensations can touch his jaded palate. He must go forth, equipped with revolver and dirk to the ampler joys of highway robbery on the plains or of piracy on the high seas,—feats which were actually attempted by boys from this City not very long ago. But even these sports are mild compared to the exciting piece of fun devised by two youthful New-Englanders for their own benefit and that of the passengers on the Erie Road.

One of these inventive young persons was from Boston, the other from Connecticut, and each is about fourteen years of age. They met in New-York and swore at once eternal friendship. Then they set out on their adventures, Stolen rides on the cars brought them near Port Jervis, where things beginning to get a little dull, they sought to enliven their journey by throwing a train from the track. With this view they obstructed the road at a point where it follows the brink of a precipice, descending sheer down nearly a hundred feet. How admirably the spot was chosen for their artless purpose, those who remember the Carr's Rock slaughter near the same spot, two or three years ago, need not be told. Fortunately the passenger-train for which this reception had been prepared, was late, and a freight-train was sent ahead in its place. This, by chance, moving very slowly, jumped the obstruction without injury. The escape, however, was no discredit to the skill of the youthful engineers, since it is admitted that a passenger train going at its usual rate of speed would almost certainly have been thrown from the track, and hurled over the precipice. When arrested, the boys confessed the deed, with the explanation from one that he did it "to see how far the pilot would knock the irons," and from the other, that "he wanted to see how high the locomotive would jump."

Perhaps it would be as well if these frolicsome youths were restricted in their opportunities for practising such perilous pastimes. All work and no play for some time to come may be permitted to make them dull, if it will also render them less dangerous. Railroad massacres are surely frequent and horrible enough of late years, in this vicinity, without making them a pastime for children. For just such boys as these, Houses of Correction and school-ships are established; and the culprits should be made to reap the fullest advantages of some such reformatory institution.

Where Are the Honest Democrats?

We should like to ask certain gentlemen prominent in the Democratic Party of this State what they are going to do about the exposure which Tammany is now undergoing? We refer to such men as Horatio Seymour, Sanford Church, Justice Allen, Francis Kiernan and Samuel J. Tilden. They are leaders in the Democratic Party. Their advice is looked for in any great emergency, and it has seldom been withheld. What have they to say now when their associates in party leadership are under so dark a cloud?

Do they think they can afford to be silent, and let themselves and their party be involved in the disgrace that has been brought home to Tammany? Up to this time Tammany alone has been attacked. We have not endeavored to hold the party responsible for the offenses of our City rulers. We have expressly said, over and over again, that the questions at issue were not of a party character, but turned upon *facts;* and upon them we have appealed to Democrats as well as Republicans for a verdict. But nothing will prevent the people from condemning the entire Democratic Party if the reputable leaders take no step to repudiate the crimes and the criminals we are exposing. Everybody knows that in one sense Tammany has been the life of the Democratic Party in this State. It has furnished the votes and the money by which victories have been won. We have now thrown some light on the corruption by which it was enabled to do this. Heretofore Messrs. Seymour, Church, Tilden, and men of their stamp have contented themselves with high seats in the councils of the party, and have asked no questions.

Do they propose to continue this policy in the face of the facts which have been made public? They may think that it is wise and safe to maintain silence. We assure them it is simply disastrous. The effect of the discovery and exposure of the enormity of Tammany's plunder and corruption is not confined to this City. It has extended over the whole country; and the Press of every State, and of both parties, has helped to spread it. It has already widened greatly the breach between the Western and Eastern Democracy, and made the latter still more restive under the sway of New-York. The feeling of dismay is steadily spreading. It bids fair to swamp the Democratic Party. Respectable leaders must check it, or be overwhelmed by it.

Have Messrs. Seymour, Church and Tilden no word to interpose to save themselves and their party? They have seen what Gov. Hoffman's political prospects have suffered at the hands of Hall and his fellows. Do they propose to sit still, and let their own hopes and those of their party be destroyed by the same means that have undermined those of Mr. Hoffman?

Weather Predictions.

"What is the use of the weather bulletins?" is a question not unfrequently asked in these uncertain days by persons who conceive that the chief object of the Signal-Service reports is to inform them when to go to market with an umbrella, or when to accept an invitation to a picnic, or a Sunday-school excursion. The real purpose of the Bureau is to explain, as accurately as possible, the progress and course of such storms as are likely to threaten vessels and impede navigation. Most of these are to be predicted both as to their extent and direction. All storms originating in large movements of the upper air, and extending over great areas, can be thus watched and pointed out a little in advance of their arrival. There are storms other than these dangerous to ships, but which cannot yet be foretold, because, though violent, they extend only over a limited area, and last but a short time.

There are also other storms not very violent, but of which it is desirable to have forewarning. They are often purely local. Concerning this class, also, the War Department does not yet undertake to give knowledge. From its last publication we infer, however, that it is progressing rapidly toward an attempt to do even this. In proportion as the officers in charge receive more minute information, and in proportion as they discover the general laws and local conditions in accordance with which their information is to be interpreted, they will be able to give us more and better prophecies. They are doing a noble and excellent work, and one by which the entire community is benefitted more than they at present realise.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Directors of the proposed Viaduct Railway announce that the subscription-books will be closed on the 31st of August. From all that we hear, we should judge that not much would be lost if they were closed at once. People are not quite so foolish as to invest their money in an enterprise in the foreground of which appear the names of Connolly, Hall and Sweeny. We see how these men have dealt with the money which *was* placed in their hands. Why spread a new temptation for them? If Mr. William Butler Duncan and other gentlemen are not ashamed to see their names advertised in association with men like Connolly, Sweeny and Hhll, they may be sure that the public will do nothing to encourage them in their folly.

Last night's meeting of the East Side Association shows pretty conclusively that if Tammany can help it, public discussion of Ring frauds will not be permitted to take place without disturbance. The army of hungry retainers of our City Government are thoroughly alarmed, and will doubtless continue to do whatever noise and uproar can accomplish to break up the meetings of the friends of reform. In spite of rowdy demonstrations, however, the forcible and sweeping resolutions of last night's meeting were carried, and the citizens of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards have duly constituted themselves the advanced guard of the hosts that are marshalling under the banner of municipal reform. We know enough of the temper of the people to predict that a repetition of the tactics of last evening, at any succeeding meeting, will be likely to secure for their originators an exceedingly warm reception.

In spite of the obvious desire of the *Staats Zeitung* to conceal from its readers our exposures of the frauds on the City Treasury, we have continued to believe that the pressure of honest German opinion would eventually compel it to abandon the position of retained advocate of the Ring. We publish elsewhere a full translation of the leading editorial in yesterday's *Staats Zeitung*, from which it will be seen that the organ of the German [Democracy] has made the Controller's latest statement the occasion of breaking loose from its allegiance to Tammany. We hail the accession of the *Staats Zeitung* to the ranks of the reformers, both on account of its own influence, and from the unmistakable proof it affords that our German fellow-citizens are becoming rapidly united, without distinction of party, in a crusade in favor of honest government.

It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce will refuse to step into the trap prepared for them by the Ring, and that they will content themselves with acting in concert with other citizens in a matter which vitally concerns all. If the Chamber doubt the fact that Hall and Connolly wish to use them solely for the purpose of diverting public indignation into some less troublesome channel, the most conclusive proof can be obtained in the new-found admiration which the *World* professes for them. It is extremely probable that the members of the Chamber were much prouder of the truculent abuse which the *World* bestowed on them a fortnight ago than of the servile praise with which it bespatters them now. Here is a sample of both:

World, July 21.	*World, Aug. 7.*
That a body like the present Chamber of Commerce should represent, or claim to represent, the mercantile community of this great City *is a satire so gross upon the intelligence of the merchants of New-York that its very excess would make it harmless were it not that the good-natured contempt with which Press and telegraph still scatter broadcast the reports of its monthly or semi-monthly senilities gives to its utterance throughout the country and abroad an appearance of weight and dignity which no one attaches to it at home.* Foreigners and country merchants still live in the fond belief that the utterances of the Chamber of Commerce are the oracle of New-York, and that its annual volume of reports, gaudy in pea-green and gold, contains the distilled essence of the best thought of the leaders of New-York's merchant princes and merchant pioneers. At home the solemn farce is well understood and rightly appreciated: *but it is a thankless task to noise abroad our own disgrace, and hence even those most impatiently enduring the present infliction shun the duty of exposing the truth.* The result is that everywhere, except at home, the Chamber of Commerce is looked upon as the exponent of the New-York merchants, and that consequently everywhere except at home the merchants of New-York are looked upon with a feeling akin to contempt.	"The squirming mock-derision with which the Republicans have received Mayor Hall's candid request to the Chamber of Commerce, discloses the motives of his defamers, and shows how resolved they are to nurse the accusations for the Fall election. They dare not hazard a fair and honest investigation *by competent and impartial citizens.* The Chamber of Commerce sometimes meddles with questions beyond its depth. It is not a body of profound political economists, but of trained merchants and bankers. If there is any one thing which they may be presumed to understand it is accounts, for they are mostly heads of commercial houses who keep a sharp eye on the accounts of their several establishments. * * * It would not be a committee of Mayor Hall's selection. He simply asks for its appointment by a body in which he and his friends have no influence; a body whose political leanings are adverse to his, and whose habitual pursuits make them competent judges of the kind of questions which have been raised in these accusations.

The italics in the one case are those of the Grocers' Board of Trade, who republished the editorial of July 21. In its effort to serve several masters, the *World* not only excites the contempt of the general public, but manages very effectually to damage every cause that it espouses.

We respectfully request that no more "Odes to Niagara" may be sent to us this season. It is quite natural that people who visit Niagara should be anxious to describe it in verse, and we sincerely regret that the demands upon our space, caused by the news of the day, do not enable us to publish all the odes beginning "Mighty torrent, always roaring," which we have received. We have read some hundreds with the utmost attention, and found them charming, but unluckily we have no room for them. Indeed, there has latterly been a fall of them into this office which recalls Niagara itself, and we are quite sure that some of our contemporaries would be glad to divide the odes with us. We trust, therefore, that poets will for the present leave Niagara or the New-York Times alone.

A little paper, which is a sort of evening echo to the New-York *Herald*, publishes the following bit of news, under the heading, "The City accounts found to be correct:"

> "There was a very influential meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, held at No. 659 Second-avenue, on Saturday evening, Aug. 5, to take into consideration the present state of the financial affairs of the City and County of New-York. After expressing themselves in favor of the way in which they are conducted, they formed a Richard B. Connolly Association, and elected the following officers: Thomas B. Frost, President; C. W. McAuliffe, Vice-President; Michael Clune, Secretary; Jeremiah Murphy, Treasurer."

No doubt the citizens in question have good reason to be in favor of the "way in which the financial affairs of the City and county are conducted." People generally have equally good reasons for dissatisfaction. The Richard B. Connolly Association will have to move further up the river before long if the members want to console their hero.

Some of the New-Haven papers wax furious over a little bill for $25,908 62, presented by a local lawyer for lobby services and disbursements connected with the Capital question, before the last session of the Legislature. Others of them clamor for the personal items, just as we have been knocking at Connolly's office doors for the City accounts. Still others whisper that it would be better to pay the bill and say no more about the matter, because New-Haven accomplished the defeat of the amendment, and so obtained her money's worth. Political perfection is not to be found in Connecticut any more than in New-York. The soil is evidently preparing for the seed which will yet be sown there by those eminent Connecticut agriculturists, Tweed, of Greenwich, Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, and Woodward, of Norwalk, and the rest of them. But the virtuous indignation now prevailing in the City of Elms is a healthy symptom. If the people there will only keep up the excitement, it may, in the end, save them millions of dollars. Only, meanwhile, let them not forget to keep away the Ring creatures from the handling of that $500,000 appropriated for the Hartford Court-house.

Negro Testimony in Kentucky.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has recently spoken in favor of admitting negro testimony in the State Courts. At one place last week, in response to inquiries, he said that he had been in favor of such action for several years; that he had not discussed it in his speeches during the campaign, from the fact that there was no issue between him and his opponent on the proposition; that in the opening discussion at Frankfort, Gen. Harlan had attacked him on the question, and he then and there declared himself in favor of it. He had practiced law under the rule in Tennessee for several years, and found that it worked wisely and well there. He considered it a measure for the protection of white men, and thought the objections to it unfounded. If there were those who would vote against him because he favored the proposition, he couldn't help it; but he wouldn't dodge any proposition.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Theatres and Shows—Personal Gossip.

The programme at Wood's Museum was changed last night, and Mr. G. C. Boniface, whose engagement at that house continues, appeared there in "David Garrick." This charming comedy and Mr. Boniface's very clever personation of its leading character, have been repeatedly noticed in these columns, and were last referred to not many weeks ago. "Robert Macaire" fills out the new bill.... The final performances of "Elfie," at Wallack's, of "Schneider" at the Olympic, and of "Across the Continent" at Niblo's, can be attended. The three pieces are to be withdrawn after this week. ....The first public showing of the stereopticon views illustrative of life in Paris under the Commune took place at Apollo Hall last evening. The pictures exhibited are exceedingly beautiful, and they relate to a chapter of contemporaneous history, the interest and importance of which make any quantity of literary and pictorial notes most welcome.... The residents of Brooklyn who dread the journey between the ferries and the music-gardens up-town, have capital entertainments at their doors in shape of fine orchestral concerts at the Rink, in Clermont-avenue. Mr. Carl Bergmann's orchestra supplies the concerted music, and the very accomplished violinist, Mr. Heine, and his wife, the clever pianist, execute the solos. Since the engagement of the last-named artists was effected the audiences have become unusually large. The concerts are given every night, that of Sunday excepted.... Among the outward-bound passengers on Saturday was Miss Rose Hersee, who returns to England.... The numerous admirers of Mr. James M. Wehli, the brilliant pianist, will be glad to learn that he intends sailing for the United States at the close of the present month.... We regret to hear that Mr. Sims Reeves has declined to visit America this year.... Miss Nilsson is enjoying the sea-breeze at Newport. The co-operation of Signor Bosoni in her studies goes on, and it may not be useless, though a little indiscreet, to make known for the behoof of those who think an artist's labors are compassed in three or four concerts or operatic representations in each week, that Miss Nilsson sings, during her Summer vacation, four or five hours a day.... Mme. Parepa-Rosa and her husband will reach this City in the *Scotia* today.

RAILWAY PERIL.

Still Another Narrow Escape of an Erie Passenger Train—A Sleepy Switchman's Mistake.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shohola, Penn., Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

Hardly have we recovered from the excitement occasioned by the escape of a passenger train just below this place, from the impending peril it was placed in by the boys Carroll and Harrington, who obstructed the track at Handsome Eddy Rocks, than the narrow escape of another passenger train from certain destruction at this station creates a still greater sensation along the line.

Express-train No. 12, for New-York, one of the fastest and heaviest passenger-trains on the Erie, passes Shohola Station about half-past 2 o'clock in the morning, at a high rate of speed. The track is single on this Division, but at the station, just below the depot, there is a switch for the accommodation of standing cars. Yesterday morning, just as No. 12 came thundering by the depot, and when nearly to the switch, the watchman, while under the singular impression that the switch was turned wrong and would carry the train down a high embankment, instantly changed its position, and thereby gave the train the course to destruction that he was endeavoring to prevent. The engineer saw the situation at a glance, and immediately reversed his engine, and, although he knew the imminent peril, bravely stood to his post. The track here is upon a high embankment, and crosses Shohola Creek at an elevation of nearly one hundred feet. Arriving at the switch, the train jumped the track and sped along on the ground, six of the eight cars of which it was composed, running close to the edge of the bank. But the promptness of the engineer, and the roughness of the ground enabled the brakemen to bring the train to a stand-still when within a few feet of the precipice over which it would otherwise have plunged into the creek. The greatest consternation naturally prevailed among the passengers with which the train was crowded, and most fervent were the utterances of gratitude to Providence for their escape. The yawning gulf, illuminated by the head-light of the locomotive, the ground torn up as if by a huge plow, one car wrecked, and the terrified passengers swarming from the cars, created a scene that beggars description. The switchman, it is thought, had been asleep, and was awakened by the noise of the approaching train, and being confused, turned the switch before he knew what he was about, although he says he was not asleep, and was under the impression as stated above. The officers and employes of the train say that there never was a more fortunate escape for a train than this. Had the switch extended further, no human power could have prevented the train, with all its living freight, from bounding headlong down the precipice.

The train was not straightened up and put back upon the track until about 10 o'clock. No one was injured. A singular circumstance is connected with the accident, which shows with what tenacity railroad men cling to their perilous vocation, even after the repeated presence of danger, is the fact that it was the twenty-eighth time that the baggage-master, Peter Perry, had been in run-offs, smash-ups, &c. In several of these he was seriously injured, and in one so badly knocked to pieces by a collision—a man being killed at his side—that it was months before he again resumed his position. MILO.

A New-Orleans Tribute to Mr. Slidell.

In an article called forth by the recent death of John Slidell, the New-Orleans *Bee*, the organ of the French residents of that city, says:

> "He was a man of few words, undemonstrative and unemotional. He was not an attractive nor a voluble speaker, and was almost unknown to the people except by name. He was cold and reserved in his manners even to his personal friends. As still water runs deep, his outward appearance deceived many persons, who to this day do not understand his character. We have heard him spoken of as a political trickster, and a man of deep cunning. But those who knew him best tell us that his promotions were due to no such means as trickery or intrigue. Mr. Slidell was a man of indomitable energy, and whatever he undertook to do, he threw himself into it heart and soul. He was also eminently a man of business, and his extensive knowledge of men and things, added to his native sagacity enabled him to adopt the means best calculated to the end he had in view. When he entered into public life he adopted politics as a profession, and abandoned the practice of the law. He studied politics and made it his business to practice them. We are told by his personal friends that he was the best informed man in Louisiana on that subject. He knew all the prominent men of the different parishes of the State, as well as those of other States, and through them kept himself thoroughly informed of the strength of parties. As a party leader he was unsurpassed, and as a judge of men few were his equals. He chose as his coadjutors those who were competent to aid him, and had none of that weakness which one of his contemporaries have exhibited, and which led them to surround themselves with mere flatterers and toadies. Mr. Slidell valued talent at its true worth, and therefore never manifested any jealousy of it. He is credited with another valuable and indispensable quality in a public man. He never broke a promise. If he recommended any one to office, it was almost equal to an appointment. But Mr. Slidell was very far from being a dictator, as many believe. We are told that he always manifested a respectful deference to those who held different opinions from his own."

TAMMANY TACTICS.

An Attempt to Stifle Free Speech at Yorkville.

Meeting of the Yorkville Citizens' Association.

The Proceedings Interrupted by Rowdies.

Corruptions of the Ring Denounced in Spite of Opposition.

A meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association was held last evening at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, to take action in regard to the great frauds perpetrated on our people and tax-payers by the City officials.

The meeting was composed of a large number of respectable gentlemen and a still larger number of Tammany rowdies, who had evidently come there for the purpose of breaking it up. The Police force, under the command of Sergt. HICKS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, failed to preserve order, and yells and hoots and groans were the order of the evening. Mr. JOHN FOLEY presided, and in opening the proceedings said:

GENTLEMEN: We are assembled here to-night under most extraordinary circumstances. You are all well aware that our Mayor, A. OAKEY HALL, and other public officials, have been publicly accused of fraud by conniving at large misapplication of the public funds. Upon the single item of repairs and furniture for one new building not yet completed, the Mayor and his confederates are accused of having allowed seven millions of dollars to be feloniously taken from the City Treasury, and it is by no means pleasant for us to be assured that this is but a small part of the frauds which our corrupt officials have perpetrated upon us for the last two or three years. It is a favorite theory of the advocate of these officials, Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, that all taxes are levied out of the labor of the country. Conceding that this is true, the laborers of this City, the working men and women who are struggling for their daily bread, whose labor builds up the wealth which contributes to the luxuries to which they are strangers, have a great interest in our local taxes, which of necessity reduce their daily wages and deprive them at all times of nearly all the comforts of life, often driving them for shelter into those tenements which are so fatal to their social comforts, their morals and their health. But not only have they to bear the just and necessary expense of the Government of this City, but from them, under the guise and forms of law, is abstracted those millions which our officials—our Mayor and his friends—take to secure the luxuries of life to themselves and their pampered families, every one of whom are perfectly indifferent to the suffering and misery which their crimes entail upon the unfortunate poor laborers who are unable to protect themselves. There is not a dollar raised in taxation that does not to a like extent reduce the wages of the poor working man. Every man of them is personally interested in having the Government honestly managed. Reduce the taxes and you must follow by a reduction in rents and an increase in wages. Allow the taxes to increase, permit millions to be squandered and stolen from you in the name of taxes, but which go, not to the City Government but, to increase the wealth of City officials, and you thereby compel your landlord to raise your rent, and compel your employer to reduce your wages. Just see what corrupt officials can do to you and secure to themselves. You, the laborers, with your families, are forced to live, year after year, in miserable tenements, while they, out of the money stolen from you, provide magnificent marble stables for their horses. How long are the hard-working people of this City to allow this—only good for voting the regular ticket on election day? I have long been of the opinion that united action was necessary to overthrow the tyrants who now rule over us. Impressed with this conviction, I very readily came forward, when solicited by many of the leading bankers and merchants of this City, nearly two years ago, to be a candidate for Supervisor, determined if elected to that corrupt Board, one member would take his seat pledged and resolved to have an honest application of the City funds. Mayor HALL knew this as well as I did; he did not hesitate to resort to every legal quibble backed by the power of the "Ring" to prevent me taking my seat, and when my title was declared good by the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court of this State he did not hesitate to disobey that judgment sooner than allow me to fulfill the duties, to perform which I was lawfully elected by the people. Indeed, Mayor HALL, afraid of the consequences to himself and confederates that would follow had I been allowed to fulfill the duties of Supervisor, obtained the passage of an act abolishing the corrupt old Board, transferring their duties to himself, and he now by virtue of his veto virtually constitutes the new Board of Supervisors.

The NEW-YORK TIMES [great cheering] and *Sunday Free Press* are entitled to the thanks of every good citizen of this community for having laid bare a few of the great frauds, and if we are really what we profess to be, proud of our glorious republican institutions, it is our duty to come forward and demand that our corrupt rulers who disgrace our City should meet with the punishment their actions deserve. For myself I can only say that I am as ready and determined now as I was two years ago to go into the contest with his Honor Mayor HALL, and I can pledge myself, and I think I can say the same for every member of this Association, that our efforts shall not cease until the corruption which is eating up the best interests of the people of this City be put a stop to, and the members of the corrupt "Ring" that has so long imposed upon us be punished as they individually deserve. To prove to you that it is imperatively necessary that we should interfere in this matter, it is only necessary to explain that since his Honor Mayor HALL has become Mayor, the expenditures of this City are going on at the rate of fifty millions a year; our debt has increased fifty millions in two years; but this is not all; last year the Legislature passed a law under which our City officials were restricted, and could not honestly spend more than twenty-three millions in any one year. The *Herald* of yesterday gives an official statement of the expenses for July last past, and what do we find? The debt has been increased sixteen millions since the Mayor's previous statement three months ago, and the rate of expenditure in July (not including interest on the debt) shows a yearly expenditure of nearly fifty millions, or more than double the amount allowed by law. The expenses for July—four millions—show only bills paid. No doubt many other large bills for that month yet remain unpaid. This must be so, for there is only a little over forty thousand dollars paid for advertising, not enough perhaps to meet our honorable Mayor's own little bill for advertising his own message in his own obscure weekly *Leader*, leaving all the other eighteen papers to be provided for. Politics has nothing to do with this contest at all. [Cheers.] It is simply a fight between four or five swindlers who now rule this City on the one hand and the people on the other. Mayor HALL must produce the pay-roll at once. [Cheers.] No more nonsense about it. Come it must, and then I will show you such a sight as no people ever saw before. On the pay-roll of November last I will show you the names of more murderers and thieves than you have ever seen in our State Prison. I mean no disrespect to the honest clerks in the various departments, and there are many such. How much has been paid to the New-York Printing Company, *Transcript*, and other Ring frauds? We must have all. Now is the time. If the charges are true Mayor HALL must resign. [Cheers for HALL.] It will not blow over. No amount of brass can save him if he signed all these fraudulent checks. We know of about seven millions. He is clearly accountable and responsible for it—all power is vested in him. As for the Controller, I have known him when I was a boy. He is one of the best accountants in this State. I say to him: "Come out like a man; expose all the frauds, and if these men forced you into doing wrong, now is your time to confess the fact and the people will forgive you. Do this, I say, at once, and cut loose from the miserable swindlers, and my word for it, a grateful people will appreciate your noble conduct. In a few days WM. F. HAVEMEYER or some other good and honest citizen will be Mayor of this City. It is only a few years ago since he was Mayor and then our taxes were only two millions a year. Now we are forced and robbed out of over fifty millions a year. This is the only way to save our City from immediate bankruptcy. The City debt is now nearly two hundred millions of dollars. I know the facts, and it is time the people knew of it. It is almost a virtual confiscation of all our property. You, the people, must now act. Twelve months more of these swindlers and all will be lost.

The Tammany rowdies in the body of the hall interrupted the speaker at this point of his address, trying to drown his voice with all manner of noises. When the tumult had somewhat subsided, Mr. FOLEY resuming, expressed a hope that they would conduct themselves as citizens. The City debt was now nearly two hundred millions of dollars, and he could prove it. He understood something about City affairs, having been elected to the Board of Supervisors in spite of the whole power of the Tammany Ring. [Applause.] He was a Democrat, and never voted with dishonest men, and with the help of God never would. The present rulers of this City were a disgrace to the United States, for no such body of swindlers could be found within its limits. [Interruption.] They were the talk of the whole civilized community. [Groans.]

A VOICE—"Put ye there and see how honest ye will be."

Confusion and repeated cries of "Put him out."

Mr. FOLEY concluded by asking for united action for the extermination of these frauds.

Mr. RUFUS B. COWING, in supporting the address of the Chairman, observed that the best evidence of the monstrous rule of our City government, was afforded in the gratuitous insult offered to their liberty to meet in peaceful assembly that evening. It was instigated by the same party who created the riot of 1863, and that on the 12th of July. What was the primary object of governments? Was it not to protect life, liberty, and property? And when government failed in these ends it failed to answer the purposes for which it was instituted. Was life protected in this City of ours? Why, the daily record of murders in our local journals, the result of an effete Liquor law, proved the contrary. Their liberties were entirely obliterated at the ballot-box, and their property confiscated by similar frauds to those which had just been exposed. Government in this City was a mockery, and every honest man of all political associations should rise and crush it.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILKES next made a speech, defending the corruptions of the Ring. He said charges had been made that DICK CONNOLLY is a thief and Mayor HALL a swindler. I say CONNOLLY is not a thief and HALL is an honorable man, and I ask for a jury to try the case. [Cheers from the Tammany men.] The Chairman has told you the debt of this City was two hundred millions, but you know that is all buncombe. The statement in the *Herald* yesterday altogether refutes that assertion. The TIMES attributes the frauds of the Board of Supervisors to the Democrats, ignoring the fact that it is composed half of Republicans.

A VOICE—Who signs the warrants?

Mr. WILKES—Mr. CONNOLLY is like the cashier of a bank who signs a check at the will of the directors.

A VOICE—Show the falsity of the statements in the TIMES by figures if you can.

Here the uproar became greater than ever. By request of the Chairman, Mr. WILKES retired for a while.

JAMES W. THOMPSON attempted to speak, but his voice was completely drowned in the general tumult.

The Chairman called upon the Police to preserve order, and amid great confusion the following resolutions were read:

Whereas, The continued existence of Republican Government can only be secured by a loyal obedience to, and faithful performance of, the laws; and,

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of all good citizens to use their best efforts to secure obedience to, and enforcement of, the laws; and,

Whereas, His Honor A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of this City, is vested by law with the sole power of appointing all executive officers of the City and county, and it is a duty he owes to every citizen that the trust reposed in him be exercised so as to secure an honest administration; and,

Whereas, It has been asserted by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and not yet contradicted, that gross frauds have been committed through the connivance of his Honor the Mayor, Controller and other City officials, whereby many millions of dollars have been feloniously abstracted from the City Treasury, and,

Whereas, A corrupt administration of the City Government tolerated by the citizens, is injurious to the best interests of the community, politically, socially, morally and religiously, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the serious charges of fraud as clearly defined, his Honor the Mayor, A. OAKEY HALL, has no other alternative but either at once fairly and fully to meet and, if in his power, to refute the charges, by the publication, in detail, of all the City and county accounts since Jan. 1, 1868, or forthwith to resign his office.

Resolved, That in the event of his Honor the Mayor, or the Controller, delaying fairly to meet, or, being unable to refute the crimes of which they are accused, it is the opinion of this meeting that the charges against them can only be properly investigated by judicial proceedings, by means of which all funds stolen from the City may be recovered and restored, and the officials—who may be proven unfaithful—be punished as the law directs.

Resolved, That as long as the present unfortunate condition of the City funds and accounts is continued, we earnestly advise all tax-payers to refrain from paying either taxes or assessments, retaining the same until they are assured of their honest application; and further, we respectfully caution all parties not to purchase or receive any bond or other evidence of debt binding our property issued after this date, Aug. 7, 1871, with the signature of his Honor A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor; for we consider, and shall contend, that the same are null and void, as fraud vitiates all contracts.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, who shall be intrusted, in the name and on behalf of the tax-payers represented by this Association, and other citizens who unite with them, to take all lawful means to have the foregoing resolutions carried at once into effect, and are also authorized, as long as the administration of the City Government remains in the hands of persons suspected and accused of dishonest acts, to watch over all the proceedings of such officials, and to resort to all lawful means to force a faithful administration of the municipal affairs of this great City.

Mr. WILKES opposed the resolution amid great cheers from the Tammany party and counter demonstrations from the other side.

The Chairman vainly called for order. The resolutions were then put to the meeting, and amid the greatest commotion declared carried.

Mr. FOLEY in concluding the meeting, said that he regretted that after all the trouble they had taken, he was satisfied that the Viaduct was a failure. [Moans.]

Mr. CHERR, finding that the meeting was still interrupted, rose in the audience and suggested that a resolution censuring the Police be signed by the order-loving portion of the assemblage, and sent to Police Head-quarters.

Mr. FOLEY announced that this was a private meeting, and the people who were disturbing them had no business to be present.

The groans and hootings now became so great that scarcely a word could be heard. Mr. WILKES then mounted the platform and requested his friends to retire, as it had been announced that it was a private meeting. The friends of Mr. WILKES, however, contented themselves with congregating in the back part of the room, and prepared to renew the disturbance.

Mr. FOLEY said that if the rowdies thought they were doing a service to Mayor HALL by making a disturbance, they were mistaken, for he was sure the Mayor would not countenance such conduct. [Cheers for Tammany Hall greeted this announcement.]

Mr. FOLEY continued, that in relation to the Viaduct Railroad, it was a failure, because the people would not subscribe for it. [Cheers for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY were the response.] Mr. FOLEY demanded that the room be cleared by the Police, but the Sergeant claimed that the meeting was public and he had no authority to clear the room. Upon this cheers were given for the Police.

The managers of the meeting then finding that it was impossible to transact any business, and the object for which the assemblage had been called having been accomplished, remained in attendance only for a little while longer, and then dispersed.

POLITICAL.

Thirteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at their rooms. Considerable trouble was experienced in calling the roll, owing to the fact that it had not been properly revised. Other than this, little was done, except the passing of a resolution offered by Mr. HENRY COMSTOCK, to the effect that the riot of the 12th had demonstrated that the plan of appealing to party feeling on all questions was to be feared, as calculated to eventuate in the complete disruption of American institutions.

Eighteenth Assembly District Republicans.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth-street to complete the organization. Mr. ALBIN P. MAN, the President, occupied the chair, with Mr. WM. BOGERT as Secretary. A Committee on Membership, a Finance Committee, and an Executive Committee were appointed. Resolutions were adopted thanking the TIMES for the disclosure of the "Ring frauds," and also in favor of using their utmost endeavors to elect upright and honorable men to office.

Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of this Association, which was newly organized on the 11th of July last, was held yesterday evening at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, Mr. JAMES JACKSON, President, in the chair. There was a full attendance of members. The principal business transacted was the appointment of Committees on Finance, Membership and Patronage. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Tenth District, D. W. Lee; Eleventh, William Monti; Twelfth, W. S. Jones; Thirteenth, G. P. McCarey; Fourteenth, S. A. White; Fifteenth, Thomas Freeborn; Sixteenth, Edwin Loutrell; Seventeenth, William Robinson; Eighteenth, S. B. Hadley; Nineteenth, A. Hill; Twentieth, D. G. Snow; Twenty-first, M. W. Ford; Twenty-second, C. R. Gregor; Twenty-third, Joseph Murray; Twenty-fourth, A. H. Winslow; Twenty-fifth, John Sandford; Twenty-sixth, L. Lennon; Twenty-seventh, M. Schneider; Twenty-eighth, Samuel Smith; Twenty-ninth, A. Diller; Thirtieth, N. H. Babcock; Thirty-first, C. H. Burlingame. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the object of the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City was to destroy the noxious influence of Tammany Hall and make that party more efficient for the spread of Republican principles; also denying that the reorganization was made in the interest of any clique.

Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan on the Democratic Virtues of "Our Rulers."

HON. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, last evening addressed an audience of 200 persons, mostly members of the Ninth Ward Cardozo Democratic Club, on the "Important Questions of the Day," at No. 289 Bleecker-street. The Democracy, he said, believe there is no crown to a State like public virtue, and they have labored to introduce it into all departments in New-York. The great evil under which the City has always labored is that it has never had power to levy or appropriate its own taxes. This power was held by the Republicans at Albany until 1870, and they gradually attained in addition to it the power of appointing commissions to do the City work. In order to pension off the minions of the Republican Party, no less than seventeen commissions were made up of them and foisted on New-York City, which had never since ceased to be a hot-bed of political fraud till the Democrats came into power.

Mr. SULLIVAN stated that the recent exposures of the frauds of the Ring were gotten up by the Administration Party to work against the Democratic Party outside, as inside the City of New-York it was now known they could have no effect. He then warmly praised the present City charter and the City Government in general, alluding especially to the Board of Education, the Police system and the Fire Department.

Twelfth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Twelfth Assembly District Union Republican Association, of which JOHN DUKE is President, met at No. 21 Avenue D, last evening, and elected a few members, besides indorsing the recent address made by Mr. GREELEY before the General Committee.

A NEW CONVERT.

The Staats-Zeitung Breaks With the Ring—The German Democracy Done With Tammany—An Incisive Criticism on the Controller.

From the New-York Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7.

Our City Government has at length begun to yield to the unanimous demand of the public by furnishing a financial exhibit. However cheering this is of itself, the result of the exhibit is quite the other way. As far as the exhibit of the debt goes, it shows, since April 30, 1871, an acknowledged increase of $9,201,973, and an actual increase of $10,769,444, while the figures rendered now are very different from those furnished by the Mayor in his message on the 30th of April, 1871. Yet the present statement explains only a portion of the difference, and we have not been able to discover the cause for the remainder.

The bonds of new issue are coupon, improvement and revenue bonds. The Controller tells us that he took the responsibility of using the proceeds of the coupon bonds to defray current expenditures, because he was enabled thereby to issue so much less of revenue bonds, and thereby saved interest. This is simply false, for it is all the same whether he pays interest on revenue or coupon bonds. The Controller, it is true, did not exceed his authority by applying the proceeds of the coupon bonds as he states, (at least the law can so be interpreted,) yet he introduced an unnecessary innovation, which is not at all to be commended, but which, on the contrary, must be so interpreted, that by thus increasing the funded debt he abandons the necessity of making the allotments meet the current expenditures. As is well known, one of the main objections of the Republican Press to the coupon bonds was that they could be prostituted and misused, and this fear has been fully proved to be well founded since the publication of this report. The Controller has dealt, by this innovation, the heaviest blow to the new system that could possibly have been directed against it. If he can defray all expenditures (that are based on existing laws or that may be based on laws yet to be enacted) with coupon bonds, there will be no end to the increase of our permanent debt. He may indeed, intend not to overstep the lawful limits of the yearly expenditures, but this good intention can only be relied upon in a Controller that enjoys the *unlimited confidence of the entire public—under existing circumstances this ground of confidence does not exist*. We expected (to say the least) to have received at his hands some pacifying re-assurances under this head. As he does not give us any the Mayor will be the more required to furnish the necessary explanation. The revenue-bond system has its great dangers as well as its undeniable advantages, the principal danger growing out of it—"that of secret over-issues."—can be very much increased and heightened by following the innovation instituted by Controller CONNOLLY. Of a supervision over the Controller and Mayor there can be no thought whatever. While this manner of increasing the debt is very distressing, the amount of the increase is above all reason. Ten to eleven millions in one quarter of a year is really coming it too strong, (*Starker Tabak.*) We could only be reconciled to it, if HALL and CONNOLLY intended to cancel this increase of indebtedness altogether or partly, from the amount of taxes to be collected during the current year. If this be not the case, no one need to be a political opponent of these gentlemen to be amazed at their management of the City finances; and no political friend of theirs will ever attempt to apologize for them or acquit them of equal guilt for the net increase of the funded debt by $31,000,000 since January 1, 1869, not to speak of an aggregate increase of the debt (funded and otherwise) since then of over sixty millions. On the contrary, every citizen must exclaim, that this state of things dare and must not continue any longer.

The gentlemen interested have requested the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a Committee of Investigation, and one should suppose that this proves a good conscience on their part. Such an investigation might be the best means of clearing up the existing state of affairs. We know of no body of men that are more entitled to the confidence of the public. Further, we would recommend the repetition, at short intervals, of just such investigations. This much is certain, that much wrong has been done; some of the wrong-doers have escaped responsibility, no doubt, but the people, justly enraged at so outrageous a state of things, will insist on calling to account whoever may be guilty and whoever they can reach. For the present we will be content that a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce examine into the matter, but we demand that the guilty parties be brought to the bar of justice according to the result of the examination.

YACHTING.

Open Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The open regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club on Saturday was highly satisfactory. The wind in the morning was light from south-west, but fresher after 1 o'clock, and from west by north. The start was admirable—no fouls and no mishaps—in the following order:

SCHOONERS.

Class No. 4.—Three entered and started: *Lois*, Rear Commodore Monsel, of Greenpoint; *Agnes*, E. Harvey, Atlantic Yacht Club; *Hector*, Ashley & Co., of Greenpoint.

SLOOPS.

Class No. 1.—Six entered; four started—*Peerless*, Commodore Maxwell; *Whitewing*, W. H. H. Glover, of Southold; *Thos. G. Hunt*, Geo. F. Tuthill, of Greenpoint; *Runnie Homan*, Horton, Fothran & Co., of Southold.

Class No. 2.—Fourteen entered; eleven started—*Peerless*, Hawkins, Brother; *Linda*, Geo. E. Post, of Greenpoint; *Mary E. Corwin*, of River Head; *Redemond*, Glover, of Southold; *Agnes*, B. C. Cartwright, of Shelter Island; *Nahina*, D. G. Floyd, of Greenpoint; *Nena*, E. A. Powers, of Bridgeport; *Orion*, G. A. Thayer, of Atlantic Yacht Club; *Daphne*, G. M. Wood and E. Boddy, of Atlantic Yacht Club; *Nancy*, Atlantic Yacht Club, S. M. Simpson; *Quivive*, Thomas Clapham.

Class No. 3.—Ten yachts entered and seven started—*Anna*, W. A. Gummings, Atlantic Yacht Club; *Recreation*, A. W. Knapp, of Greenport; *Nimbus*, Commodore Wm. Peet, Atlantic Yacht Club; *Shadow*, Dr. Sission, New-Bedford; *Mazeppa*, New-Bedford; *Ida*, W. E. Greenleaf, Atlantic Yacht Club; *Viking*, L. E. Wetmore, Atlantic Yacht Club.

The schooners started at 10:41.30; the first-class sloops at 10.45, the second-class at 10:46:30, and the third class at 10:50:30. All classes started finely, the sloops, eleven in all, as even in time as possible. It was a beautiful sight as the fleet stood down the Bay, followed by a dozen or more other yachts, including the *Idler*. The wind was too light for the Greenport sloops' best sailing. The course was to the stake-boat on Crow Island Shoal, Gardiner's Bay, thence to the boat off Orient Point House, thence to the home-boat—distance twenty-four miles.

The vessels rounded the first boat as follows: Schooners *Lois, Agnes, Hector*; first-class sloops *Peerless, Thomas G. Hunt, Whitewing, Annie Holan*; second-class, *Peerless, Orion, Agnes, Daphne, Quivive, Nancy, Mary E., Nina, Richmond, Linda, Nahina*; third-class, *Anna, Recreation, Nimbus, Shadow, Ida, Mazeppa, Viking.* The time ranged from 1 o'clock, that of the first-class sloop *Peerless*, to 1:33, that of the *Viking*. The only accident in the race occurred to the *Mary E.* having had her topmast carried away, though she yet made excellent time. The wind freshened slightly after 1 P. M., but at no time was it heavy. The fleet rounded the second boat in the following order:

Schooners *Lois, Agnes, Hector*; first-class sloops *Peerless, T. G. Hunt, Whitewing, Ottoman*; second-class, *Peerless, Orion, Agnes, Daphne, Quivive, Nancy, Mary E., Richmond, Linda, Nahina, Nina*; third-class, *Anna, Recreation, Nimbus, Shadow, Mazeppa, Ida* and *Viking*. The time ranged from 1:29:40, that of the first-class, *Peerless*, to 2:11:8, that of the *Hector* and *Viking*.

The fleet passed the home-boat as follows: Schooners—*Lois*, 3:18:30; *Agnes*, 3:39:50; *Hector*, time not taken. First-class sloops—*Peerless*, 2:53; *Whitewing*, 3:04; *T. G. Hunt*, 3:07; *Annie Homan*, 3:18:45. Second-class—*Orion*, 3:14:15; *Peerless*, 3:14:45; *Daphne*, 3:19:40; *Mary E.*, 3:22:20; *Quivive*, 3:25:35; *Agnes*, 3:28:10; *Richmond*, 3:34:45; *Linda*, 3:39:10; *Nina*, 3:42:45; *Nancy*, 3:42:50; *Nahina*, 3:49:10. Third class—*Anna*, 3:27:15; *Recreation*, 3:34:47; *Shadow*, 3:41:14; *Nimbus*, 3:41:15; *Mazeppa*, 3:44:30; *Idea*, 4:00:15; *Viking* time not taken. *Lois* and *Peerless* were a long way ahead in their respective classes. The contest between the *Orion* and the *Peerless*, of the second-class sloops, was particularly sharp, the latter losing her advantage by a miscalculation in tacking at the home-boat. She afterward entered a protest on the ground that the *Orion*, being on the port-tack, should have given way, but the judges overruled it, holding that at the moment of her tacking there was not such risk of collision as rule 7 contemplates. Both prizes for time and by allowance fell to the same boat in all four classes; *Lois*, in the schooners; *Peerless*, in the first-class sloops; *Orion*, in the second-class, and *Anna* in the third-class. The regatta from first to last passed off most happily, and was enjoyed greatly by all participating and by hundreds of spectators, including many ladies. The Judges were EDWARD ARNOLD, of the Atlantic Yacht Club; S. WELLS PHILLIPS and H. A. REEVES, of Greenport. The fleet sailed at 10½ o'clock this morning, for Stonington. There is to be a regatta there to-morrow.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Lacrosse—Toronto vs. New-York.

A match game at Lacrosse was played yesterday, on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, between the Toronto twelve and a picked twelve from the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs. Game was called at 3:06 in the afternoon, the Torontos winning the toss. HUGHES cleverly took the ball, and after a short play of three minutes it was cleverly thrown in by R. MITCHELL.

The second game lasted a little longer, but the United States boys were altogether outrun by the Canadians, who scored their second game in eleven minutes, won by the fast running of MITCHELL.

The third game was gamely contested, but after a hard fight of thirteen minutes, the Torontonians took the game by very clever play from HUGHES to MITCHELL, thence to MASSEY, who got the ball home in good style, scoring the third game for the Toronto Club.

First game, won by Toronto..........3 minutes.
Second game, won by Toronto..........11 minutes.
Third game, won by Toronto..........13 minutes.

The three games were won by the Toronto Club in twenty-seven minutes, and at the conclusion of the playing they were warmly cheered by a large number of spectators and by their contestants.

Several members of the Toronto Club left last night for home.

The Chicago White Stockings and the Forest Citys—Programme of the Green Stockings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The exhibition game today between the Forest Citys of Rockford and the White Stockings of this city, was won by the former, by a score of 16 to 7.

The following is the programme for the second Eastern tour of the "Green Stockings."

Forest City, Cleveland, at Chicago, Tuesday, Aug. 8; Athletic, London, Canada, Wednesday, Aug. 9; Maple Leaf, Guelph, Canada, Thursday, Aug. 10; Maple Leaf, Hamilton, Canada, Friday, Aug. 11; Maple Leaf, of Guelph, at Toronto, Saturday, Aug. 12; Maple City, Ogdensburg, Monday, Aug. 14; Concord, at Concord, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 16; Boston, at Boston, Thursday, Aug. 17; Mansfields, Middletown, Saturday, Aug. 19; Mutuals, New-York, Monday, Aug. 21; Athletics, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 23; Pastimes, Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 24; Olympic, Washington, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 25-26; Athletic, Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 28; Eckford, New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 30; Haymakers, Troy, Saturday, Sept. 2; Amateur, Owego, Tuesday, Sept. 5; Kekionga, Fort Wayne, Thursday, Sept. 7; White Stockings, Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 9; White Stockings, at Rockford, Monday, Sept. 11.

Overwhelming Defeat of the Athletics by the Boston Red Stockings.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—About 5,000 people witnessed a splendid game of base-ball here today, between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Athletics. Mr. BOMEISLER was umpire. The Athletics made a poor show. The Red Stockings went to the bat and made a fine display of batting and fielding. The score resulted as follows:

Red Stockings	3	8	5	0	3	0	0	0	4—23
Athletics	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5—7

Atlantic, of Brooklyn vs. Mansfield, of Middletown, Conn.

The champions of Connecticut arrived in this City on Sunday, for the purpose of playing a game with some of the crack Brooklyn clubs. Yesterday they met the Atlantics, on the Capitoline Grounds, and gave them a right good fight for the game, the score standing at the commencement of the ninth inning 12 to 13 in favor of the boys from the Wooden Nutmeg State. In the ninth inning the Atlantics got in four runs by heavy batting, while the Mansfields were retired for two, leaving the score 16 to 15 in favor of the Atlantics. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MANSFIELD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
McDonald, r. f.	0	1	2	0	Allen, 2d b.	1	1	2	4
Remsen, l. f.	2	1	3	0	Kelly, r. f.	3	3	2	1
Hall, s. s.	1	2	2	4	Tipper, 3d b.	3	2	0	1
Dehlman, 1st b.	3	1	15	0	Arnold, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Boyd, 3d b.	2	2	0	3	Bently, p.	1	1	1	2
Malone, p.	4	1	0	4	Lenz, c.	2	1	5	1
Kenny, c. f.	2	3	1	0	Marks, 1st b.	3	1	13	0
Noonan, 2d b.	2	0	3	1	McCarten, c. f.	1	0	2	0
Burdock, c.	0	0	1	3	Fields, s. s.	0	2	1	4
Total	16	11	27	15	Total	15	11	27	13

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	3	0	1	4	2	0	2	0	4—16
Mansfield	2	2	3	0	3	1	2	0	2—15

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 3; Mansfield, 0.
Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

Preparations for the Buffalo Races.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The city is crowded to-night with visitors for race week. The track is in excellent condition and the weather is very favorable. Pool selling is brisk, and there is more business for a first night than at any previous races. Prices, however, range lower. *Judge Fullerton* is the favorite in the 2:34 race.

Sale of Pools in This City for the Buffalo Races.

At the American Jockey Club Restaurant, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, pools for the Buffalo races were sold as follows:

THREE-MINUTE PURSE.—*Young Thorn*, $50; *Huntress*, $20; *Willie Goldhurst*, $10; field, $42.

2:27 MINUTE PURSE.—*Harry Harley*, $60; *Western Girl*, $27; field, $30.

2:34 MINUTE PURSE.—*Judge Fullerton*, $50; *J. D. Burke*, $20; field, $36.

The betting was lively, and a good many pools were sold.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, &c., at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	71	78	84	82	80
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.09	..	30.12	..	30.07

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 74.

The Blessings of American Slavery.

One of the most curious and surely profitless episodes in the political discussions of the present time is the denunciations which are now appearing in Georgia Democratic papers of Hon. BEN. H. HILL, who, in delivering the annual address at the Commencement of the University of Georgia, incidentally alluded to the train of evils which have come upon the South as a consequence of slavery. He went so far as to say:

"The primal cause of our failure as a people is the fact that our system of labor was slavery. From this, as from a disturbed den of vipers, have crawled out the innumerable and poisonous evils that have lamed our energies and polluted our blood."

For this assertion Mr. HILL is roundly abused by the ultra Democratic papers of the State. Thus the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: "The primal cause of our failure as a people was that we never had fair and equal legislation in this country. From the day of the constitutional provision which went into effect in 1808, prohibiting the free importation of African labor, to the Appomatox surrender, the South has had to battle against the prejudices of the world and its combined influence. Slavery was never allowed to perfect its mission and develop its full effects upon the civilization of the South. Its harshest features in the restricted scope in which it operated grew out of the external pressure of Northern and foreign prejudice, and the necessity of countervailing legislation."

And a writer in ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' Atlanta *Sun* says:

"It must have been known to him from the day of his youth to the end of the late struggle, that there was not a country on the globe where the white citizen, mechanic and laborer, were so nearly assimilated to and associated with the owners of property, as in the Southern States; and where there were fewer barriers to social, intellectual and religious intercourse. The menial race of this country, which in all countries have been denied these privileges, were negro slaves, who were a distinct and inferior race, upon whom God, in His wisdom and mercy, had indelibly stamped the badge of inferiority. The system, Mr. HILL now thanks God is abolished was so prosperous, brought so much ease and leisure, so much domestic peace and comfort, so much time for intellect and moral culture, that we were not only further removed from the hardships and burthens of life, but had reached a higher degree of cultivation, refinement, moral elevation and intellectual power, in the aggregate, than any people on earth.

Take the ancestors of the North and South, and aggregate their increase, their wealth and their intelligence and comfort, and it will be found that ours have more actual descendants, who have lived better, had more comforts, and enjoyed more of the blessings of life, and have in the main attained a higher moral and intellectual standard. The negro slaves of the South increased more than the native Yankees, and enjoyed better food, shelter and raiment than the laboring classes among them."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Sudden Conversion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Evangelist* now speaks of "outrageous frauds," "villainy," "enormous cheating," "scandalous facts," "disgraceful transactions," all perpetrated under the eyes of officials who were so thoroughly whitewashed only a few brief weeks ago. Have the facts been altered? Has any new light appeared? Or why has so sudden a change come over the spirit of the "organ" of the Presbyterian Church? But the *Evangelist* is singularly unfortunate in its first attempt to arraign Mayor HALL by contrasting him with one of his predecessors. It says:

"When Mr. OPDYKE was Mayor he did refuse to sign the warrants for work done on the new Court-house, on the ground that the bills were exorbitant, and the claimants resorted to the Courts."

To which the *Evening Post* replies:

"The *Evangelist* is mistaken in asserting that Mayor OPDYKE refused to sign warrants 'on the ground that the bills were exorbitant.' No such charge was made at the time; and in fact, the bills in question consisted largely of the pay of laborers actually engaged on the work, at $1 50 a day. Mayor OPDYKE had just nominated Mr. CHURCHILL a Commissioner to fill a vacancy in the Court-house Commission. The Board of Supervisors laid the nomination on the table. The Mayor, in order to force them to consider it, refused to sign the warrants, and the work was stopped. But the lesson is just as good a one for Mr. HALL. What Mr. OPDYKE could do for one reason Mr. HALL might have done for a better one."

Even the *Golden Age* is shocked by the sudden conversion of the "organ," and says:

"The *Evangelist* has been badly caught. A few weeks ago, being in a rose-colored state of mind, it threw a flush of glory over the honest administration of our City Government. This was just before the TIMES came out with its exposures of the frauds of the Tammany Ring. These revelations have bewildered the *Evangelist*. That innocent journal finds itself, like an unsuspicious white mouse, caught in a trap and held up for public exhibition. We are sorry for its predicament. The situation is one which must be peculiarly galling to a sensitive mind. Dr. FIELD calls on Mayor HALL to explain how the *Evangelist's* former article has proved so false, and how the TIMES' charges are believed so true. It seems to us that a square back down would now be the becoming thing in the Presbyterian eulogist of Tammany Hall."

And the *Presbyterian Banner* seems to question the sincerity of the *Evangelist*, and thus rebukes its repentant brother, whom it ought to forgive. It says:

"We confess to some surprise when we find the New-York *Evangelist*, in its leading editorial of the 27th ult. on the charges against the City officials, stating that 'the TIMES has been long engaged in hunting up their transactions, and keeps on the scent like a bloodhound tracking a criminal.' If the allegations are true—and the *Evangelist* admits that the conduct of the Mayor under them is, to say the least, unsatisfactory—the TIMES deserves the warm approval and support of every Christian and of every honest man throughout the country, instead of being branded as having exhibited the savage spirit of a bloodthirsty brute. Presbyterians, at least, have not forgotten that only three weeks before the *Evangelist* labored through three columns of defense of the City Government, and quoted approvingly the statement that it was now 'more economical' than for forty years past."

A PRESBYTERIAN.

Mr. W. B. Duncan and P. B. Sweeny & Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The highly-respected banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of this City, is known to all commercial men, and their present status is the result of probity and honorable association with men of character and position in New-York and the large European cities, but more especially, perhaps, as the principal agents of the Union Bank of London.

Having said thus much, it has been with great regret and sorrow that I have noticed that Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN is the advertised "Treasurer" and associate of TWEED and HILTON, in the proposed New-York Railway Company.

TWEED and his *confrères*—finding the home market blocked against the taking of further issues of City bonds—some time since enlisted the services of their Democratic friend, AUGUST BELMONT, to negotiate abroad several millions' worth of City bonds at a large discount from par. Supposing that dodge to have been partially successful, they at once turn their attention to another financial house of high standing, and enlist on the direction of the New-York Railway one of its principal partners as a guarantee to foreign capitalists for investment in the stock of the imaginary New-York Railway Company.

Now, Mr. Editor, will you please allow a rather "old inhabitant" to inform Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN that he has made a very grave mistake in the alliance he has formed, a mistake which, if persevered in, will—nay, must—impair the fair name and fame of the house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. To save the establishment of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. from falling from its high estate, it is that I hope soon to see in your columns, under the sign-manual of WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, his public withdrawal from the New-York Railway Company.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Way To Do It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me where a freeholder of this City can invest from $50 to $100 in a practical action against the "Tammany thieves?"

There is little use in talking and writing about the frauds to which we are subjected, unless we do something to prevent them.

There are enough men of means and ability who are anxious to move against Tammany to wipe it out of existence if they were but organized and led on. Why should all these complaints and protestations die out in smoke? We do not need any further proofs that we are being robbed than the debt that is given us to pay.

If you will found an organization, with character and energy to it, it will be but a relief to the majority of freeholders of this City to contribute to it, both in money and work, and there is no question that if the movement is properly generalled it will result in the entire overthrow of those whom we loathe to call our Municipal Governors.

J. S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

[Our correspondent is evidently a man of sense, and we hope some others like him will turn up before long.]

A Suggestive Dialogue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following dialogue took place immediately upon the first nomination of A. OAKEY HALL for Mayor:

P. B. SWEENY—Well, JOHN, how do you like our nomination for Mayor?

JOHN—Well, I don't know; don't like it much, Boss.

PETER B.—O, but you must like it, JOHN. HALL is a good man for us; he will sign anything, say anything, write anything and do anything we ask him to.

QUERY.—Has not PETER proved himself a good judge of character?

Q.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in your paper of Sunday, the 6th inst., under the head "An Episode in Hotel Life," that a party calling herself NELLIE DE CAMP is stated to have been a guest at our house. No such person has ever been a guest therein, a fact which you will oblige us by inserting in your paper. Very respectfully,

BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO.,

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

Sweeny Spare That Tree.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. PETER B. SWEENY in his frantic efforts to give us "new parks," is causing some of the finest old trees to be cut down—trees which cannot be replaced in twenty years. To old residents of the City, who have watched the growth of these trees, it seems like sacrilege thus ruthlessly to destroy them. This man SWEENY and his fellows seem determined to leave us nothing of the old, but like the late Emperor of the French, leave his imprint upon all the public works. Mayhap, like he, they will be driven from their high estate, and their plunder which they have so shamefully stolen from a deceived and outraged people shall perish with them. Thanks to the efforts of the TIMES, the people are beginning to awake to the iniquitous proceedings of these adventurers, and we think that they have nearly reached the end of their rope.

L. D. C.

ITALIAN MASS-MEETING.

Extensive Preparations for the Celebration—Addresses by Gen. Sigel, Prof. Corradi and Others.

The Italians of the City assembled in large numbers, last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, in answer to the published call for a mass-meeting.

A little while before the organization of the meeting Gen. FRANZ SIGEL appeared in the lower hall, and was immediately surrounded by enthusiastic Italians. Upon being conducted upstairs by members of the Committee, Gen. SIGEL addressed the meeting as follows: He said that he had been invited by the Committee to attend the meeting, and he did so because he felt it his duty as a soldier of liberty, a sympathizer with the Italian cause, and as a friend of many prominent Italian gentlemen.

In 1849, he said, I found that the friends I could most rely upon were Italians. He had been acquainted, he said, with PELLEGRINI ROSSI, the Italian patriot, and had enjoyed his friendship and hospitality. When in Genoa he had been acquainted with that great Italian patriot, MAZZINI, and he had read recently with much pleasure his letter to the newspaper *Roma Del Popolo*, in which his ideas about liberty, which were carried out so consistently in the works of his life, were expressed so clearly and explicitly. He would now, he said, say to them what they ought to do in his opinion to make a successful celebration. Should their procession be one confined to Italians alone, or should it be a celebration open to all people, was a question for consideration. All right-minded people would take pleasure in uniting with Italians in the commemoration of so glorious an event as the unity of Italy. Whatever respect may be thought due to the High Priest of Christianity was a matter for individual consideration. It was well-known, however, that there were in this Republic people of all politics and religions, and it was better to give as little offense as possible to any. He therefore advised that the celebration should be conducted like the one in San Francisco, without giving offense to any religion.

Mr. CERRADI then arose and said to Gen. SIGEL that the Committee had extended an invitation to him for the purpose of getting his advice in the co-operation of German societies.

Gen. SIGEL said in answer that he had been as yet unable to see any of the societies, but he would do so, and use what influence he might possess with them. He then left the hall, amid enthusiastic cheers from the Italians.

The meeting was then organized, with Prof. N. CORRADI as President.

Mr. CORRADI said that he had had an understanding with Gen. SIGEL in relation to the procession, and that he would have an interview with him to-morrow. He said that the meeting was called for the purpose of laying before those interested in the demonstration the details in an official form of what had been done by the Committee, and to awaken that zeal necessary to make the plans of the Committee a complete success. Prof. CORRADI then delivered an address in Italian, of which the following is a translation:

Italy is completed! After centuries of servilism, of fatal discords, it is united in one compact nation, and with Rome as capital. This Rome, which has been most tyranically denied us, has at length fallen into the hands of its natural possessors, the Italians. This is the event which the Italians are here to celebrate this evening. But how can we celebrate it with dignity? We must show practically the enthusiasm which every one of us feels in our hearts by making an imposing demonstration in the country in which we live, in order that every one may know that the Italians are far from being an insignificant people. Some have said, sneeringly, that the Italians would never be able to come into sufficient accord to carry out such a demonstration as is intended. Some have told me that if the Italian aristocracy of New-York did not give the initiative to this celebration it would be a failure, but I am happy to say that the initiative has come from the masses, and has been spontaneously taken up by all classes of our people. There is now no doubt of the celebration of the unity of Italy, with Rome as the capital. To judge by the enthusiasm which surrounds us, I augur the most ample success. It is for us to justify the expectations that are now excited, forgetting the competition and formalities prejudicial to every good cause, let us show instead that we are a nation of brave men. The Americans look upon us, and are waiting perhaps to judge from this circumstance the importance of the Italian people in America. Let us answer them with a demonstration becoming us, and which will do honor to this auspicious event, which is in itself the incarnation of our national existence, and the golden dream of so many patriots and martyrs, who have sacrificed their lives for the completion of what we are today proposing to celebrate. "*Viva l'Italia Unita. Viva Roma.*" The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion, his remarks were greeted with prolonged cheers.

Col. TENILLI said that after seventy years of persecution, imprisonment, exile and suffering he experienced great pleasure in seeing so many of his compatriots present. After fifty years of struggling Italy had been crowned with Rome as its capital, and the event could not be too much honored.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

The Irish Confederation—Lecture by Thomas Clarke Luby.

THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, one of the released Fenians, and formerly editor of the *Irish People*, delivered a lecture, last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of promoting the success of "The Irish Confederation." The hall was well filled, and on the platform were several ladies and prominent Irishmen. Mr. MITCHELL, the chairman, alluded to the suppression of the amnesty meeting in Dublin, on Sunday last, after which he then introduced Mr. THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, who said it was vain to seek the regeneration of Ireland from England by any means except through the sword. Mr. LUBY reviewed the state of Irish affairs for the past few years, and said that the disestablishment of the Protestant Church and the passing of the Tenant Right bill were concessions made to Fenianism; concessions which O'CONNELL, with all his power, could not obtain. Ireland was now, he said, in a state of military despotism, and although he felt for the wounded in Dublin on Sunday, he was glad the conflict had taken place, as it showed to the world that the right of public meeting was denied in Ireland. As long as Ireland was connected in any shape with England, she will be the most despised nation in the world. England must sooner or later fight for her prestige, and then will come Ireland's opportunity. He condemned leaders of Irish societies for using such organizations for political purposes in America, and he asked them to avoid those men, as they had only their own selfish ends in view. Col. BURKE made a short address, after which Mr. MITCHELL dismissed the audience.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister—Letter from W. Morley Punshon.

The following letter has been addressed by Rev. Mr. PUNSHON to a member of the Synod of Toronto, who at its late session opposed a resolution deprecating marriage with a deceased wife's sister:

MONTREAL, June 23, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to thank you for your deprecation of personalities in your Synod discussion the other day, and to say at the same time that I should like you to know, and, if the opportunities come in your way, to affirm (privately) on my behalf, that—

1. When I married, in 1868, my deceased wife's sister, I did so advisedly, from no impulse of passion, but from a deliberate, well-considered, prayerful conviction of duty.

2. That I try to love Jesus, and was, and am, convinced, after seeking His guidance in earnest and continued prayer, that in this matter I was rightly led, and for two happy years I have not had the slightest misgiving of the Scriptural lawfulness and hallowed sanction of the course I took.

3. I thought out the whole Scriptural argument on the question as long ago as 1858, when I had no idea that it could ever apply to myself, and became then firmly persuaded that such marriages are as Scripturally lawful as they are in many cases socially expedient.

I need not remind you that there are as many bright Church of England names to be quoted on the one side as the other—such as Bickersteth, Campneys, Hook, Whately, Villiers, Dale, J. C. Miller, C. J. Vaughan, (who knew of my contemplated marriage, and affirmed its propriety,) and that the warm opponents of such marriages are to be found generally among the High Church or ascetic schools.

Shall I tell you one or two of the arguments which convinced me? With Dr. MCCAUL (brother of the esteemed President of the University, and one of the first Hebraists of his time,) I believe that all criticism must bow before the plain, straightforward meaning of the words in the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus, eighteenth verse. The explainers away suggest two thoughts:

1. This is a prohibition of bigamy, as the margin reads, "one wife to another." I submit this cannot be, because we know for a fact that bigamy was practiced to a much later period by those who were bound by the Levitical laws—and also those in Deuteronomy, chapter twenty-one, fifteenth verse—part of the second giving of the law—and therefore later bigamy is recognised as existing, and for a certain contingency growing out of it, and surely that would not be actually legislated for which had been but a short while before positively forbidden.

Then it is said that in the eighteenth chapter of Leviticus and sixteenth verse, marriage with a brother's wife is forbidden, and by "parity of reasoning" (a wonderful phrase) the same relationship is included on the other side.

They do not see the dilemma in which this places them. In the twentieth chapter of Leviticus and twenty-first verse, the penalty is denounced against the taking of the brother's wife, viz., childlessness. If the prohibition applies, the penalty must apply also. Need I do more than to remind you of instances within your own knowledge (say * * * and also * *) where such penalty has followed. Either then Scripture is broken and its threatening a dead-letter, or the prohibition does not apply.

2. Again, take the Apostle's words in Romans, sixth chapter, second verse, which appears to me significant: "She is freed from the law of her husband—not from her husband—but from all the obligations of the relationship into which her relationship with him brought her. It appears, and has always appeared to me, that the doctrine of this passage is that the relationship of affinity, created by law, ceases when the law ceases. See where the converse of this would land you. If death has no effect to abrogate the "law of the husband"—if my wife's sister is still my wife's sister, then logically my wife is still my wife, and so far from restricting my liberty to marry to her own relations, her death—as it does not alter my relations to her—does not leave me at liberty to marry at all.

I could go on, but I have wearied you. I had no intention of thus enlarging when I began, but I was so anxious that you should know and feel that I have acted conscientiously, and have violated in my own judgment no canon of social order, much less any law of God.

I laid my account with the wonder of many good men, and even that (as lately) some could speak to the hurt of those whom God hath wounded. I force no man's conscience; but I claim equal liberty for my own.

Yours very truly,

W. MORLEY PUNSHON.

To J. C. HODGINS, Esq., LL.D., Toronto.

"EVERY BODY IS OUT OF TOWN."—So says the Collector for THE MIDNIGHT MISSION, but he is mistaken; the lady in charge remains at her post; it is impossible for *her* to go "out of town," even for a day's recreation. The Mission has just moved into the new building, and enters upon an enlarged sphere of usefulness, with largely increased expenses, and *nothing whatever coming in to meet them.*

Absentees and friends of the outcast and the fallen; ye, who are resting on the sea-shore, or the hill-side; wherever you may be, will you not send something home for "*the Summer fund*" of the Midnight Mission? A similar appeal was made *last Summer*, which was promptly responded to by near *two hundred persons.*

A copy of the new monthly, "THE CHRISTIAN YEAR," containing a fine engraving of THE MIDNIGHT MISSION, with an historical account of the work—also a very fine portrait on steel of the venerable Dr. Muhlenberg—will be sent, postage paid, to all who respond to this appeal, by sending $1, or *more*. Address,

PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer,
No. 51 Liberty-street, New-York.

NOTE—The August number of THE CHRISTIAN YEAR is out, and contains a magnificent full page engraving of St. Thomas' Church, New-York. Price 25 cents; $3 a year.—*Advertisement.*

See Gen. D. C. BUELL's advertisement of the Airdrie Iron-works and Coal Lands.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Travelers are loud in their praise of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Its baths, cafe, elevator and general unsurpassed management, have long rendered it a charmed resting-place for those "Knights of the Road."

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

At Jas. Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 19 Union-square.

MARRIED.

KEITH—RAYMOND.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., by Rev. Samuel Dunham, Mr. A. HORTON KEITH to Miss EMILIE A., youngest daughter of Charles F. Raymond, of Norwalk.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 6, ARTHUR DENNY ABBOT, infant son of Abiel and Alice M. Abbot.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, Aug. 7, MARGARET A., wife of Andrew Campbell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLOSE.—At Greenwich, on Monday, Aug. 7, 1871, JONATHAN A., son of Alien H. and Gertrude T. Close, aged 15 years 3 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 2½ P. M.

DE RUSSY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 2d ult., HENRIETTA, aged 3 months, and on the 4th inst., MARY ALICE, aged 18 months, only children of Thomas M. and Emily Parkins de Russy.

FORSTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, H. ELIZABETH wife of Robert Forster, aged 49 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 308 West 55th-st.

HOTCHKISS.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 7, SARAH LUCY, youngest daughter of Horace Hotchkiss.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her father, on Wednesday morning, at 8¾ o'clock. Remains to be interred at Waterbury, Conn.

HOLT.—On Friday, the 4th inst., LYDIA CURTIS, wife of Philetus H. Holt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 259 Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

RANDELL.—"Little MINNIE RANDELL." Suddenly Saturday, Aug. 5, MINNIE, only daughter of James and Lydia Randell, aged 8 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M., at house of Mr. J. H. Campbell, Norwalk, Conn.

SWAN.—At his late residence, No. 2,107 3d-av., WILLIAM A. SWAN, son of the late Charles Swan.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, without further notice.

TREVOR.—At Yonkers, on Friday evening, Aug. 4, SARAH, relict of the late John B. Trevor, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, J. B. Trevor, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting for the 9¼ train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

VREDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 6, after a long and painful illness, MARY S., youngest daughter of the late John Vredenburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M., at her late residence, No. 333 Atlantic-st.

WARNER.—At Poughkeepsie, Friday, Aug. 4, J. ROWLAND WARNER, in his 71st year.

WEBSTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his brother, Andrew, JAMES H. WEBSTER, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. A. M., and of Copestone Chapter No. 203, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 526 West 37th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 9½; on THURSDAY at 10½, and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

A COOL, DELICATE HAIR-DRESSING—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Association of this district will meet on this TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock, at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 103 Elizabeth-st. HENRY KRUGER, President.
JAS. FLEMING, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at No. 290 3d-av., (Germania Hall.) By order.
D. C. STURGES, Sec. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Pres.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of 11th Assembly District will take place Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, at 1,193 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. THOS. C. ACTON, Vice Pres't.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8 inst. at Harmonic Hall 119th-st., corner of 3d-av., at 8 P. M.
WM. HAW, JR., President.
C. T. FROST, Secretary.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Poughkeepsie Press. (Democratic.)

No matter what may be shown by Mr. Controller Connolly's accounts, or anybody else's account, it remains a fact, pure and simple, that Mr. Tweed, for instance, while holding the positions of Deputy Street Commissioner, of a member of the Board of Supervisors of New-York County, and State Senator, one or all at the same time, has become very wealthy, if we can depend on common rumor, or if we can judge by his lavish expenditures. The combined salaries of these various offices certainly ought not, and as certainly do not, account for this wealth. Not having been wealthy before he took office, and, becoming so soon after without any apparent reason for it in known mercantile adventures or systematic operations, gives our adversaries the opportunity to say with some force of reason, that it is from the use of its offices in an improper manner. The same is true of Mr. Sweeny, and in a less degree, perhaps, of others of their associates. What then will be the use of the Democratic Party's raising the better cry of economy and purity, if these men are to be prominent among its leaders. If Mr. Tweed had possessed such talent for being at the head of the Department of Public Works that no one else in New-York City could be fitly entrusted with it, possibly it might have been graceful in him, to say the least, to have resigned his Senatorship and devoted those exceptional talents to the exceptionl office. So, too, in a more marked degree, of Mr. Bradley. Nobody ever heard of his having any particular talents which made him eminently the man to fill the important office of Chamberlain of a large city. He could keep a stable well, and has done it for years. All honor to him for it. He lately married Mr. P. B. Sweeny's sister, and was duly congratulated on it. But neither of these things especially fit him for the office he holds, and it would be easy to find a hundred men of the party in New-York City better fitted in every way to be its Chamberlain. So, too, was it with others, and with Aleck Frear and his companions in the other House, who also tucked themselves into nice corners. And, moreover, all those Senators retained their places, and at the last session discussed the amendments that might be necessary to that charter. That is, in brief, Mr. Senator Tweed in the Senate is deciding whether or not more power shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Commissioner Tweed, and from present appearances is likely to ask for a re-election as Senator, while he still clings to the Commission. These men and their associates constitute the head and front of Tammany. They are its brains and its hands. They attempt to control the State and the nation by means of the Democratic Party, and the question arises, can the party in the State and in the nation bear up under this load? It requires no prophet to see that unless these men are content to take more subordinate places, apparently and really, they will swamp the party. Neither Judge Thurman, or any other man as strong as he, if any such there is, can stand under such a mountain. Even dalliance with these men would be fatal. What then shall be done?

Utica Herald.

All that the Democratic journals have done is to palliate the offense by accusing others. Not one of them condemns the theft of Tammany, but all talk as if they felt it a sacred duty to apologize for the thieves and defend them as far as possible. They pursue the same course in regard to the outrages perpetrated by Hall, Connolly & Co. that they did in regard to the rebellion. They sneer at the idea of honesty as they did at the idea of loyalty, and justify the robbery of the Tammany Ring, as they justified the treason of Davis and his co-traitors.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Every day but adds to the damning evidence of corruption which has been already arrayed against the Tammany thieves. An investigation must come some time, but no wonder the culprits are trying to stave off the evil day.

Oswego Press.

The first line of defense against the Tammany exposures of the Times adopted by the Democratic Press was that they were fictitious, fraudulent, manufactured. Now, however, the *World* not only admits the genuineness of the Times' figures, but pooh-poohs them as an old story—no new revelations at all, but abstracts from accounts long since duly published and filed and open to everybody. Are both these lines of defense truthful—and if not, then which one?

Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

The Times continues unsparingly its terrible and apparently unanswerable scathing of the villainous Ring who rule and plunder the City of New-York.

New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

There are some things more astonishing than the revelations of the Ring corruptions made by the New-York Times. The coolness with which men take the charges of stealing and swindling, and the slowness of the cheated and oppressed tax-payers in demanding and enforcing an investigation, excite even more surprise than did the disclosure of the frauds. Will the movement end in speeches and resolutions? The whole country is looking with interest, to see if there are enough righteous men in New-York to save the City.

Owego Times.

The New-York Times has undertaken a hazardous, yet a noble work. Almost single-handed it has entered upon the Herculean effort of cleaning out the Augean stable of the New-York Ring of fraud and villainy, and nobly it has done its work.

Rondout Freeman.

The Times' dreadful blow at the Tammany Ring has stuck, and its hold upon them can't be shaken off. Its exposure is the newspaper sensation of the period, and the shock of the explosion is echoed from every nook and cranny of the land. Now, what will the Democracy do about it? We heard a great deal about the rural portion of the Democracy, and some arguments plausibly urged that they were bitter foes of Tammany Hall; but we noticed that the latter contrived to have a straight party vote on all its schemes, and that there wasn't a single Democratic Assemblyman or Senator but voted with them or was conveniently absent when voting was the duty of the hour. Now this won't do; there's too much talk and too little cider about it. Further linking of their fortunes with the infamous Tweed-Sweeny-Hall-Connolly gang won't go down with the voters of the Commonwealth. Let the rural Democracy drive out the money-changers instead of putting quicklime on the corpse.

Concord (N. H.) Statesman.

There has never been revealed, in this or any other land where the people hold their rulers to honest stewardship, such a gigantic system of corruption and fraud as that laid bare by the New-York Times. It is hardly necessary to say that the revelations of the Times have created a commotion in the den of thieves who compose the Tammany Ring, for they prove a state of things which causes tax-payers to tremble, and become a warning to men throughout the country to beware of New-York Democratic politicians.

Ballston Journal.

The recent terrible exposure by the New-York Times of the wholesale frauds and robberies of Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, of the New-York Treasury, has excited general attention and astonishment throughout the country. The corruption of New-York City have been the worst stabs at free government ever made on this continent, for it subjects our whole American system to mortal odium and scorn.

Chicago Journal.

A Democratic paper says they "want to hear the truth." Just so; read the New-York Times' facts and figures in regard to the Tammany swindle.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

But how was this great change wrought upon the face of the affairs of that corrupt City? It was done by the Press of the country. Politicians planned, and the pulpit thundered, but the tide of iniquity rolled on. The New-York Times took the lead, and all the unbought journals of the City followed it; and the Press of the nation came to the rescue. What few facts could be, were gathered up, and published and commented upon, and public attention was aroused and began to move, and will not stop till a remedy is found. We see here the power of an intelligent and free Press to correct abuses.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The New-York Times has attacked the Tammany Ring single-handed and alone, and thus far most successfully. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and the indisputable facts and figures thus far presented, added to the fact that the conductors of the Times will not "down" at the threats, entreaties or purchase money of the rascals it exposes, gives honest men the hope that this newspaper torrent may wash the Augean stable of New-York corruption into something like cleanliness, and be the means of placing those who have so abused the trust reposed in them where they properly belong—Sing Sing Prison.

Detroit Advertiser.

The Times continues to strike home on the nails which it has driven into the foreheads of the New-York thieves. Meanwhile it is evident that the tax-payers, who have for years known that they were being robbed by wholesale by their Tammany rulers, have at last been aroused by the Times' proofs of outrageous thieving in one or two of the hundred departments of municipal expenditure, and propose to do something.

Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

Let no newspaper commit the fatal mistake of choosing to become the organ of knavery and oppression for a price, when it can derive a fair, handsome support from legitimate patrons—to say nothing of the high moral obligations involved in the question. From Maine to Texas, from Florida to Oregon, let the Press demand the punishment of the New-York plunderers—not mere political punishment, but the punishment meted out to felons in every law-abiding community. Those journals in New-York that think they can belittle the frauds of the Ring by not discussing them, will find that they have committed a grave blunder in thus advertising their complicity with the theft.

Pittsburg Gazette.

Tammany is doomed. The people are justly alarmed at the startling disclosures of official corruption made by the Times.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The evidence recently laid before the public by the New-York Times of the manner in which the tax-payers have been plundered by the Ring, which has managed to obtain supreme control of the municipal government of New-York, has excited an unusual interest in every part of the country.

Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.

The war which the New-York Times is waging upon the gigantic frauds of the Democratic City Government is one of the most remarkable events in the history of American journalism. It is a battle of the Titans—a mortal struggle between an independent, powerful, fearless journal, and a political cabal that has grown inveterate in its villainies and has been heretofore considered invincible. In view of the recent terrible exposures, nearly all the respectable journals, regardless of party and of corporation plunder, are beginning to join the Times in its hue and cry. Still it must be remembered that the Times has been for days and months pounding away upon the theme of Tammany's rascality, while its contemporaries were either pooh-poohing its endeavors or treating them with contemptuous silence. It is hardly possible to estimate the odds against which the Times has been contending. Some idea, perhaps, of the dominating influence in New-York City of the Tammany Ring may be derived from the fact that the great and once incorruptible New-York *Tribune* even at this date betrays an inclination to apologize for Tammany.

Omaha (Nebraska) Tribune.

The power of the Press has hardly had a nobler and more complete illustration than that furnished in the conflict of the New-York Times and Tammany.

New-York Public School Journal.

Mayor Hall has publicly sent his family to Europe. If he should privately follow within a day or two, the public need not be astonished. Stranger things have happened within our recollection.

Lowell (Mass.) Journal.

The Democratic journals are very unhappy over the disgrace of Tammany, and are exceeding infelicitous in excusing it. In one breath they tell us there are no frauds at all. In the next they say that the Supervisors who run up all these bills were a Republican institution, and hence the Republican Party is responsible. There is such a thing as riding two horses at once; but to sit on two horns of a dilemma at the same time is a difficult feat.

Cambridge City (Ind.) Tribune.

The New-York Times is making things right lively for the hord of office-holders who are filching money from the people of that City in the most extravagant style. Certainly such charges as it has made upon those men, and following them up with volley after volley, will bring down the enemy.

Utica Herald.

The *World* may taunt the people with the prolongation of Mayor Hall's rule; and with the possession by Hoffman of the veto power over legislation, Tammany may boast of its security and its immunity. But it is not out of reach of the people by legal means.

Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

The New-York Tammany thieves live in the most gorgeous houses. If they had their dues they would live in more massive if not such elegant domiciles at Sing Sing and Auburn.

Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

The New-York Times is greatly annoying the Tammany thieves by exposing their corruptions.

Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin.

What can the country think of a party that will sancti on such a wholesale robbery as this? What could the people hope for should such a party gain the ascendency in the nation?

East New-York Journal.

Humanity and self-interest demand that the people of the State take energetic notice of the governmental affairs of the City of New-York.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Times has made a gallant fight, and it has done a service to the Republican Party and to the whole country. We wish it success in the battles which are yet to come, and we feel well assured that it holds in its hands the weapons which will make its victory complete.

New-York Free Press.

Make the names of the tools public by all means. The Times has given to the people the names of four thieves. Let us have all. Only the criminals will be hurt.

Chicago Post.

The latest trick of Tammany is a written request from the Mayor, Oakey Hall, and Richard B. Connolly, Controller, that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a "large and influential committee" to examine the public accounts. What the New-York Times has published purports to be copied direct from the Controller's books. It will take the labor of several Committees to remove those ink-stains.

The Methodist, (New-York.)

What will be done about these startling facts? They cannot "blow over." They can no more "blow over" than the Andes can "blow over." The people are aroused, and nothing can satisfy them but complete explanations, recovery of the stolen property, as far as this is possible by the law, and condign punishment of the guilty. Measures, it is said, are now being effectively organized to meet the emergency. But one thing holds the public indignation in suspense—the Mayor's promise of the speedy publication of the Controller's accounts. These accounts must come out, without evasion. There can be no unjust manipulation of them which can escape detection, and any such detection will only confirm the charges, and exasperate the public indignation.

Lawrence (Kansas) Journal.

It would seem that the continued and bold assaults of the New-York Times have at last brought the Tammany Ring to bay. It is something to have these fellows own up to any recognition at all of public sentiment.

Galesburg (Ill.) Register.

The Tammany Ring of New-York accepted the "new departure," and were ready to enter the next political campaign with the banner of retrenchment and economy. They supposed the Press of New-York could be controlled or silenced. In this they erred. The New-York Times opened its batteries on them, and exposed the frauds, amounting to millions, in the construction of the New-York Court-house.

Albany Times.

The general impression now is, that the proper body to investigate the matter is the Grand Jury, and not the Chamber of Commerce. After having concealed the accounts so long in defiance of law and public opinion, there is no apparent method by which the Controller can vindicate himself or his confederates. But we shall soon see what their combined ingenuity can devise in the way of exculpation. They are driven to the wall, and must do something.

Schenectady Union.

The New-York Times stands manfully and defiantly in the position it has taken against Tammany. It does not retreat an inch, but daily clinches the facts it has so thoroughly exposed.

Boston Sunday Times.

The request of Connolly, Hall & Co., that the New-York Chamber of Commerce shall appoint a committee to investigate the municipal accounts, is simply a shallow trick to gain time. They have been challenged to produce the figures, and why do they not do it?

Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

The beauties of the present Democratic Government of New-York City, that won't permit Protestants to parade its streets, are further illustrated in some startling exposures of stealing made by that fearless, vigorous public journal, the New-York Times. It has covered itself with glory in this bold fight, and deserves the thanks of American journalists for a striking illustration of the power of a free, incorruptible Press.

Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The New-York Times has done noble service not only in behalf of the tax-ridden people of New-York, but for the entire country, by its recent scathing exposures of the infamous methods adopted by Hall, Connolly & Co. for turning the vast revenues of our chief commercial Metropolis from their legitimate channels into their own private pockets. The case made out against the Tammany thieves is complete; the proofs are perfect.

Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

Mayor Hall of New-York denies that he is going abroad. His late actions show him to be quite abroad already.

Rochester Express.

It is brazen impudence, worthy of Tammany's worst days to propose that an investigation by a few shall be made a question, which rightly belongs to every citizen, and to which all tax-payers have already given their attention. Whether it will or no, the Tammany Ring must "face the music"—not the dulcet singing of a mock and partial investigating committee, but the angry roar of a wronged and plundered people. Enough facts have already been published to create a demand for the whole. These facts cannot be explained away, and enough newspapers cannot be bribed to stop the popular inquiry.

Ogdensburg Journal.

The exposure by the Times of the rascalities of the Tammany Ring is rapidly demoralizing the Democracy in city and country. The facts and figures are so plain, so accurate and so overwhelming, that it is utterly impossible to deny them. Nobody but an occasional fool has attempted to do so.

Auburn Advertiser.

It is very evident that Tammany is determined that no investigation shall be had or that if the pressure is so great that one cannot be avoided, then that the friends of Tammany shall have a controlling influence in the investigation.

New-Orleans Times.

The publication by the New-York Times of the exposures of the plunder and robbery of the City by the Tammany Ring, certainly exhibits a state of affairs far surpassing all the rumors respecting the corruption which pervades that political and social Sodom. The bare figures suffice to proclaim the iniquity of this gigantic and systematic villainy. There is no answering or explaining them. The thing is brought home distinctly to the leaders of the party in New-York, and the Mayor and Controller, who are the principal accused, virtually concede their truth. There is no doctoring these figures. They do not need it. They are enough to sink to perdition the party and the community which submits to them.

New-Haven Journal & Courier.

The public is too thoroughly aroused to submit to any partial, half-hearted investigation. It will be insisted that the accounts shall go into skillful hands and be thoroughly overhauled. Unless the published abstracts are fraudulent, which nobody believes, the investigation must show that vast sums have been filched from the Treasury for private and political purposes.

Chicago Tribune.

The New-York *World* has very shamefully undertaken to whitewash the rottenness of Tammany, and to turn aside public indignation by raising false issues. Its last dodge is to argue that most, if not all, the gigantic and interminable swindling bills had been published long ago. But what has all this to do with the revelations of stealing and swindling made public by the New-York Times? If Tammany so published the accounts as to create no attention, and to cover up their robberies, how does that act exculpate them for the stealing they practiced?

Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Instead of publishing the long-promised statement of the condition of the City finances, in answer to the startling exposures of the Times, Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, of New-York, have issued a letter asking the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a Committee to examine the accounts. The dodge is a shrewd one, but it won't win. The exposures having been made, the people will insist on seeing the statement and judging for themselves.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was almost deserted yesterday, and no sale of any description took place. Today Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will sell by order of executors, a two-story frame house and lot, 25 by 100, located on Greenock-street, near Main-street, Astoria, Long Island.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY brown-stone house, in a choice neighborhood uptown. The owner having just completed painting and furnishing the same entirely anew, now finds it will be desirable to sell; will be sold with or without the furniture; terms easy. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, No. 566 Madison-av., between 54th and 55th-sts. Finished entirely in hard wood; house 25x55. Price, $55,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 565 Madison-av of J. C. SARES.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, NEAR 5TH-AV.—A desirable four-story brown-stone house, twenty-five feet front, will be sold low and on easy terms if applied for at once. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER ABOVE 42D-ST.—House and lot of extra width, and well planned, with all the modern improvements; position unsurpassed. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

(ELM-ST. AND ROUND HILL.)

A first-class COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT to be sold out to close estate. A rare chance to buy at low cost one of the finest estates in the vicinity of this noted Summer resort.

HOUSE.

French-roof villa, sixteen rooms, laundry and bath-rooms; cost to build $25,000, and every way modern, elegant and complete.

GROUNDS.

Seven acres, orchard, hill-side, garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, and running water to house and stables.

BUILDINGS.

Stables, barn, carriage-house, green-house, &c., &c., all spacious and convenient.

If not previously disposed of, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 10th August, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

Photographs, or any information, or property shown by

F. W. CLARK, Executor,
Post-office Box No. 194, Northampton.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises, WALTER LOCKWOOD.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE AIRDRIE IRON-WORKS FOR LEASE.—They consist of an iron-plated hot-blast furnace and machinery of the capacity of twenty tons a day, and can be started in sixty days. 6,000 tons of roasted blackband ore and some coke are on the ground, and the raw materials are near at hand. The works, then new, have not been in operation since before the war. They stand on the banks of Green River, which has slack-water navigation. The property includes some 17,000 acres of iron and coal lands, and is situated in the midst of railroads in course of rapid construction and partly just completed, which will afford direct access to various important points. The Elizabethtown and Paducah Road, just finished to Louisville, crosses Green River three miles below the works. The ores are believed to be excellent for making steel. The works, with the privilege of the raw materials to feed them, will be given for thirty-four years, free of rent or royalty, to responsible parties, who will furnish the capital to carry them on, for an equal share of the profits. Valuable beds of coal on the same lands will also be let on liberal terms. Some of them are now being worked, and have an established reputation in the market.

Call upon or address Gen. D. C. BUELL, at Airdrie, Post-office Paradise, Muhlenburg County, Ky.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—WARD & OGDEN are now arranging their Fall list of dwellings to let, and would request all parties who contemplate renting their premises for the Winter, or longer, to leave with them a full description of the same, in order to obtain responsible and respectable tenants, an extensive list of which they keep at their office.

N. B.—No brokerage charged, unless a satisfactory tenant is obtained. Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-sq.

TO LET—AN ANGLO-ITALIAN VILLA, greenhouse, stable and all necessary out-buildings; six acres of ground laid out in lawns, pasturage for cow, kitchen garden, fruit-trees, &c.; house beautifully situated by the Narrows, on Long Island shore; has twelve rooms, with all conveniences of a City residence. Accessible to Wall-st. Ferry by Bay Ridge boat in thirty-five minutes, or by horse-cars from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Apply to John Dickinson, No. 64 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED brown-stone house, West 48th-st., near Broadway; rent reasonable to a private family. DIPE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st.; possession immediately. Apply to PARIS G. CLARK, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HUDSON RIVER AND WESTchester County property. Owners wishing to dispose of their country places or farms will do well to address the undersigned, giving particulars, with price, terms of sale, &c. GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st, New-York, or Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story corner dwelling-house, brown stone preferred; location between 23d and 49th sts., 6th and Lexington avs. Address, giving all the particulars, A. F. WEEKES, Tarrytown, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.

FREE EXCURSION, FINE MUSIC, &C.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

AFTER A BRILLIANT SALE

of about 100 acres of the magnificent estate of Sarah R. Wood, late wife of

Col. A. M. WOOD,

the Executors, owing to the lateness of the hour and the large area of land to be walked over, directed their auctioneers,

JOHNSON & MILLER,

to adjourn the sale until

THURSDAY, Aug. 10,

at 1 o'clock, on the premises,

INGLESIDE, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND,

when the remaining and best portion of the property, embracing about eighty acres, will positively and absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

THE BEST FARM and GARDEN LAND on LONG ISLAND will be sold at the adjourned sale, together with ONE GOOD HOUSE AND NUMEROUS OUT-BUILDINGS.

Many of the plots are admirably situated for villa sites, having views, &c.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN, stopping at Jamaica for passengers, and leaving New-York, via James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S BAND. SPLENDID COLLATION on arrival, under full charge of Wm. H. Weeks, Esq., caterer.

Free tickets at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.,
and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 27, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL....................$200,000
SURPLUS....................180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. Co.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President.
JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF
NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
8TH MONTH, 1ST, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 7th instant. Transfer-books closed till that date. DAVID J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY,
FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after Aug. 15, inst. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day declared a dividend of Two Cents per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand to stockholders of this date.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable on TUESDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; both thoroughly competent in their respective capacities; unexceptionable references. Call or address, for two days, No. 63 West 33d-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general house-work; is a capable, respectful and economical servant; City or country; best references given. Call at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good washer; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED and experienced Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; very best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, SITUATIONS for a large number of professed cooks, Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers, American, English, Scotch, German, French, Irish, &c.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a very good cook; understands meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; country or City; good references; will assist in washing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., in the rear, near the Bowery.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established, 1852.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as cook, or has no objection to assist in the washing, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 396 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking, bread, biscuit, meats, soups, desserts, &c.; has good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent, respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamber-work; City or country; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 241 West 33d-st., first-floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress to do light housework; excellent City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 410 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City references. Apply at No. 224 East 26th-st., front room, first floor, upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th-st.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and sewing, or plain waitress. Can be seen to-morrow at any time at No. 8 West 40th-st.; call at the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for one day at No. 43 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress and to help in the light part of the chamber-work. Address by letter A. B., or apply at No. 220 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; excellent City references. Call or address T., 206 West 27th-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 216 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES and hotels can be suited with first-class help at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 343 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting; all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; first-class City references. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at her home, or for private families; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl for general house-work and as laundress. Apply at present place of employment, No. 256 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and general working man; single man; fully competent in laying out a new place and taking charge of farm stock, and keeping gentleman's place in the best of order; has the best of reference. Address G. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or as coachman and gardener by a young married man, Protestant; no incumbrance; wife would do any light work if required; first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address C. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by one who thoroughly understands his business; can take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can drive tandem or four-in-hand; also wife as laundress, chamber-maid or nurse. Address COACHMAN, No. 9 Lispenard-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, (PROTestant,) situations; man as coachman or coachman and gardener; wife as plain cook, to wash or general work, butter maker, &c.; both are willing to make themselves useful; have reference as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, single, a situation in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st., or No. 334 6th-av. J. J., waiter.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER would like work; formerly worked at Stewart's; a line will receive prompt attention. Address D., Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style. Address B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN ENGAGED DURING THE day as book-keeper and cashier, desires some respectable employment for the evening; can speak and write both English and German. Address M. K., for two weeks, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, willing man, as useful man, on a gentleman's or farmer's place; understands the care of horses, milking, farming and plain gardening, and not afraid of work; has good references; is strictly temperate and industrious. Apply or address USEFUL MAN, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERman men—one is a married man who understands landscape gardening—to take charge of a big place in the country; best of reference. Call at No. 40 Avenue C.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN OFFICE LAD IN A DRY-goods jobbing-house; must live with his parents, and write a good hand; salary first year $100. Address Post-office Box No. 2,322, stating age, address and references.

MACHINERY.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—ENGINE FIFTY-horse power; water front. Inquire on the premises of J. W. WINANTS, corner of Washington and South 8th sts., Jersey City, from 10 to 11 A. M.

STEAM-BOILER WANTED—12 TO 20 horse-power. Inquire of F. A. FERRIS & CO., Nos. 264, 266 and 268 Mott-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES At Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 13. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N.Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expenses, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 53 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 38 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs.

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

EDUCATIONAL.

Parents wishing to place a daughter of 12 or 14 to reside in a small Christian family of culture and refinement for the purpose of conscientious care and true education, may learn of such an opportunity in one of the most pleasant homes within one hour's ride of this City, where the mother would gladly associate one or two acceptable misses with her own daughter whom she desires to guide and instruct herself; best of references; liberal remuneration expected. Address Mrs. WILSON, office of the *Evangelist.*

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 14.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Reopens Sept. 14.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.

Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.

The best always. Send for a circular.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.

ELIZABETH, N. J.,

Will be reopened Sept. 11.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL, FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, who have resided for the past ten years in Paris, speaking and writing French purely, desire engagements either in private families or in an institution of learning, as professors of English literature, French and music. The young lady is a pupil of Monsieur Marmontel, of the French Conservatory of Music. The highest references given both in Paris and in New-York. Address Mme. S., Box No. 3,363 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor. City reference. Highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Post-office, Station H, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY competent lady teacher wishes a position to teach the higher English branches in a high school or female seminary. Address J. H. R., Box No. 111 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS,

CORD EDGE AND GROS GRAIN,

ALL CHOICE COLORS AND WIDTHS. Also,

BLACKS,

AT INVITING PRICES.

EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,

No. 361 Broadway.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN,

Importer and Jobber of HOSIERY, DRY GOODS AND GOVERNMENT CLOTHING,
No. 212 Sansome-st., San Francisco.
No. 64 Reade-st., New-York.

I. GOLDSTEIN & SON.—The above copartnership is this day dissolved, NOT by mutual consent, as no consultation was held, and in proof of which my name is not affixed to the published notice of dissolution. The business will be continued by the undersigned, at the same stand, where he hopes for a continuation of favors, &c.

All parties indebted to the said firm are notified to pay none but the undersigned, and no agent representing said firm, as they will be responsible for the same to S. A. GOLDSTEIN, No. 212 Sansome-st.

JULY 5, 1871.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BARGAINS AT NO. 103 CHAMBERS-st.—Hop Bagging, Burlaps, Bag Canvas, Bag Lining, Buckrams, Plush for Slippers, English Tapestry Carpets, $1 05; Mattings, 25c.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 429, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 8, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:

(For account whom it may concern.)

802 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, ex *Parthia*; also, 120 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC	Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Aug. 12	Dacian	Wed., Aug. 9
Australia	Sat., Aug. 19	Assyria	Wed., Aug. 16
Britannia	Sat., Aug. 26	Alexandria	Wed., Aug. 23
Europa	Sat., Sept. 2	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 30

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

For Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold.	Cabin	$100, gold.
Second cabin	80, gold.	Second cabin	80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin			$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin			150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin	$80, gold.	Steerage	$30, currency.
Return tickets			$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——	Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Sept. 6.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Sept. 13.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Masatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)	Aug. 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS	Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Wednesday, Aug. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Tuesday, Sept. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO.
NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY.
Also,
200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.,
For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES First Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, for sale by WM. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 28, 1871.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871.
ASHBEL GREEN, President.

FOR SALE.—LONG BRANCH AND SEA-Shore Railroad First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, interest and principal guaranteed by the United Companies of New-Jersey, for sale by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

IN GOLD,

AT

FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS
BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD

on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,481,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876		$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 67.		
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for		600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $283,478 34.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.		
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for		300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.		
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to		1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn	$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand	325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say		235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY,
} Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

DES MOINES VALLEY 8s.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS and MINNESOTA 7s.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND 7s.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s.
NEW-YORK MIDLAND 7s.
And other railroad bonds.
CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.

The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF,
M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE PHOENIX PETROLEUM COMPANY, organized on the property formerly owned by the late Oceanic Petroleum Company, will be opened on the first day of August, 1871, and closed on the 10th, at the office of the Actinic Engraving Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., New-York.
E. R. TREMBLEY, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	892,000

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE
AND
EQUIPMENT

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.
For sale by A. L. HATCH,
Financial Agent of the Company,
No. 32 Pine-st.

STATE OF ARKANSAS
SEVEN PER CENT. LEVEE BONDS,

Issued for building and repairing public levees of this State.

Interest provided by special tax.

We have for sale a limited amount of above bonds, and can safely recommend them as a profitable investment.

STATE, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS bought and sold on commission.
ALBERT HACHFIELD & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st.

$90,000 WANTED ON FIRST mortgage on first-class improved business property, near Broadway and Wall-st.; permanent large rental; responsible bondsman; principals only dealt with. Address Box No. 3,682 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON RR.

FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in 1890, at Bank of America, New-York.

Only Ten Thousand Dollars per mile.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE COST.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We offer the balance of this loan (only $300,000) at 90 and accrued interest, and have NO HESITATION in recommending the bonds as good BEYOND QUESTION.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 BROADWAY, July 18, 1871.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
ADRAIN ISELIN,	ALEXR. M. AGNEW,
EDW. BURCKHARDT,	R. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT.
WM. F. CARY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	RICH. M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,	ALEXR. N. GUNN,
JAQUES GUEDIN,	WILLIAM MERTENS.
HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Vice-President.
J. R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mutual Benefit Savings Bank,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (four per cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

One dollar will commence an account.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE,
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

ASTOR-PLACE.
NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.
WILLIAM MILES,
President.
J. S. SLOAN,
Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

REMOVAL.

HUGH B. JACKSON

HAS REMOVED

TO HIS NEW STORE,

NO. 182 5TH-AV.,

BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE CITIZENS' INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION will hold their next regular meeting WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 9, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.
D. C. WESTERVELT, President.
R. B. GOODRICH, Secretary pro tem.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—THE MOST STYLISH LITTLE Ethan Allen bay horse in the City; superior under saddle and a fine driver; seven years old, and warranted sound and kind; also a basket phaeton; been used but a few times. At Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

A SORREL HORSE, SEVEN YEARS, 16 hands; fine roadster; sound, kind and gentle for lady; fit for any use; $150; roan mare, six years; $110. No. 233 West 31st-st.

AN ELEGANT SADDLE AND CARriage horse, seven years old, 15½ hands high; been used by a lady; for sale cheap. Call at No. 38 West 25th-st.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 139 East 21st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms, with or without board, at low prices; reference.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent, $2 per week. Call at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN A private family where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (of fourteen years,) and maid; second floor required; location between 23d and 35th sts., and 5th and 7th avs., from Oct. 1. Address, with location and terms, J. R. S., Post-office Box No. 3,639, New-York.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family, from end of October next; location not above 24th-st.; references exchanged. Address, with terms, L. S., Post-office Box No. 4,510.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th....1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 9th..10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th..11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th.....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th...1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th.....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th....8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th..9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th..10:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th.....4:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th.....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE leaves daily, foot of Franklin-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40. SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, same landings, Christopher-st., 2:20; Franklin-st., 2:35; Pier No. 4, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 19; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:20; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

---

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The partnership heretofore existing between MILLER, LUTHER & CO., at No. 181 Washington-st. and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE J. MILLER retiring, L. M. LUTHER assuming all debts and liabilities of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
GEORGE J. MILLER,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER.
GEORGE F. BOWNE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. M. LUTHER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, &c., at No. 181 Washington and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER.
GEORGE F. BOWNE.
CHAUNCEY L. ARMSTRONG.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, for the purpose of carrying on the Real Estate and Auction business, at No. 306 Broadway, corner Pine-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.
HUGH N. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 15 Merchants' Exchange,
Philadelphia.

Mr. WM. W. AUDENRIED has this day been admitted a member of our firm.
E. V. MAITLAND & CO.

AUG. 4, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

The manager respectfully announces
THE REOPENING OF THIS THEATRE
for the regular Fall and Winter season,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 14,
commencing with
the brilliant young artist,
LOTTA,
who will appear
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY.

Box-Sheet open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, and during the week, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF
E
L
F
I
B

THIS GREAT SUCCESS
MUST BE WITHDRAWN
in consequence of the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS THEATRE
of Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.
MONDAY, AUG. 14.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last five nights of OLIVER DOUD BYRON as "JOE FERRIS," in the sensational drama of ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SATURDAY afternoon and evening, Aug. 12, Benefit of J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer, when EDWIN ADAMS, EMMA HOWSON, PAULINE MARKHAM, and numerous other volunteers will appear.

MONDAY, Aug. 21, J. K. EMMET as "FRITZ."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
AND FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF
JOHNNY ALLEN.
The popular comedian and Dutch character actor, who will appear every evening during the week in
SCHNEIDER,
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
LAST SCHNEIDER MATINEE
SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS. Production of Robertson's comedy in three acts, entitled
DAVID GARRICK.
Also, the favorite drama, in one act, of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE DAILY AT 2 P. M.
THE JOHN L. HALL BURLESQUE TROUPE
IN "ALADDIN" and "MY TURN NEXT."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS JOE FERRIS,
In the sensational drama entitled
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Aug. 12, benefit of J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer, when EDWIN ADAMS, EMMA HOWSON, PAULINE MARKHAM, and numerous other volunteers will appear.

MONDAY, Aug. 21, J. K. EMMET as FRITZ.

TERRACE GARDEN.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. THIS TUESDAY EVENING, gala night. JULLIEN'S GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Only first-class opera singers appear.

After concert, Bal D'Ete. Admission, 50 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE
PEOPLE'S COLLEGE GROUNDS,
ALTURAS,
THURSDAY, Aug. 10, 1871,
On the occasion of
The dedication of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.
THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE
Will install officers, and expects all Temperance and Church organizations in the vicinity to attend.
Nosher's Band of Music
In attendance, and a pleasant, social time anticipated.

Last boat leaves ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare—Round trip, 50 cents.

Refreshments at the Pavilion.

All proceeds go to the Samaritan Home.

For tickets apply to
J. D. GRAHAM, Secretary,
No. 7 Warren-st., (Room No. 2.)

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains, 8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 15th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

THE WESTFIELD EXPLOSION.

New Theories Advanced by Experts—Probable Close of the Investigation Today.

The investigation before the Steam-boat Inspectors was continued at the United States Circuit Court-room yesterday, and a considerable amount of testimony was taken, the mass of which, however, amounted to very little, so far as the actual cause of the explosion was concerned. Commodore STRONG, a resident of Staten Island, testified to going to Staten Island on the *Westfield* on one occasion, and found no one attending to the engine, and steam making rapidly, as he knew by the gauge. Several employes of the ferry were examined as to the practice of drinking while on duty, one of whom, JOSEPH KING, said that he had been on the ferry eighteen or nineteen years, and was on the *Westfield* that Sunday; at the time of the explosion he was on the dock and so escaped; he further said that there was no liquor on board that day. MICHAEL EGAN, another deck-hand, said that he was on the *Westfield*, and was sitting on the end of the boat in the slip at the time of the explosion; he did not notice whether any steam was blowing out of the safety-valve before the explosion; he said that the men could get a drink of beer from the lager wagons if they wanted it, but there was none aboard that day; had seen the fireman drink it, but had never saw the engineer to so. JAMES HALLIDAY said that he was on duty on board the *Westfield*, but did not remember there was any beer brought over that day; sometimes the wagon-drivers would take a keg off and broach it, in such cases the firemen and engineer got beer gratis, but he had seldom seen the engineer drink; right after explosion he was on the dock.

CHARLES RENDT, another deck-hand, said that he heard the day of the accident, on arriving at New-York the fireman sing out "scant four" to the engineer. THOMAS FLANAGAN, bridgeman, testified that he saw the engineer on the bridge for a few minutes previous to the accident. ROBERT OLIVER, a steam gauge maker, testified that he went on board the *Westfield* about two weeks ago, and saw that she was carrying a little more than twenty-nine pounds of steam. HANFORD HAWTON testified that in his opinion the explosion occurred from an excess of pressure on the flaw in the bottom of the boiler; that there must have been more than forty pounds steam pressure to have ruptured it, and it would have taken more than forty pounds of hydrostatic pressure to have effected the rupture. Either there was more steam than was indicated by the gauge, or that instrument showed more than has been testified to by the engineer. After the men a number of experts were sworn. ROBERT E. BROWN, one of the engineers of the Company, said that he ran the engine on the morning of the explosion, and left it with fifteen pounds of steam in charge of ROBINSON. He swore that he never carried more than twenty-two or twenty-four pounds of steam. JOEL W. HOFFER, an engineer, testified that he had examined the *Westfield's* boiler, and thinks that it exploded from an over-pressure. The steam-gauge and safety-valves would not work. Assuming that there was a crack in the boiler, as has been described by some of the witnesses, he thought that thirty-three to thirty-four pounds would be required to burst it. Mr. HOTHERSAL, a Philadelphian, became quite puzzled in the course of his examination, and swore to the existence of a crack on the outside of the shell of the boiler, on the side opposite to that where the fracture started. Notwithstanding this crack, he said that it could not be seen by the Inspector because the boiler had "breeches" on. The fact is that the boiler had no "breeches" or covering. Mr. DOUGLAS, an engineer in Jersey City, testified that he could find no crack whatever. He was of the opinion that the iron was perfectly good, and that the boiler exploded at about fifty pounds. Assuming that the steam-gauge was right and the safety-valve was in good working order, he should think that the explosion was caused by surcharged steam. The flues of the boiler were large and made steam very fast. The pressure of the surcharged steam would not, be said, be indicated upon the gauge until the instant of the explosion. He did not explain, however, why this would be so. Mr. FFIN, of the *Technologist*, said that he could find no crack, and that the explosion was caused by an over-pressure of steam running greatly beyond that indicated by the gauge or the safety-valve. There was evidence that the fire in the furnaces was very hot, and steam might make rapidly in the five minutes that the engineer was absent from his post. The investigation was adjourned at this point until today, when the Committee of Experts will be ready to report, and that will be about all the testimony taken. The result of the investigation, yesterday, is by no means satisfactory. Those experts who have sworn that there was no old crack in the boiler, have had hard work to account for the explosion, for a perfect boiler, of the thickness which all agree this was, ought, theoretically, to have withstood a pressure of 129 pounds to the square inch. If it should be shown that the steam-gauge and the safety-valve were in good working order, and that the former indicated twenty-seven pounds correctly, and that the latter was blowing off at that point, then the theory of no crack will not stand a moment. But that there was a crack, the bulk of the evidence clearly shows. Besides, a close examination reveals the fact that there is a crack in the sheet which has been torn off, and nearly opposite the point at which the fracture is known to have commenced; and this crack is so manifest that the point of a knife can be thrust into it. The assertion was made yesterday that the safety-valve of the boat had been found to be in bad order by the experts, and also that the steam-gauge had been partially cleaned of the foreign accumulation which prevented its traversing beyond twenty-seven or twenty-nine pounds. Even with the cleansing it is alleged that the gauge shows that it is out of the way four pounds. If this is the case there were thirty one pounds pressure on the boiler at the time the engineer last looked at the gauge—provided his testimony can be relied upon—and if he was absent five minutes the brisk fire in the furnaces would have added ten or twelve pounds of steam, making forty-one or forty-three pounds, which would have been sufficient to explode the boiler, weakened as it is claimed it was, by the crack. If Mr. NORMAN WIARD is called today, the case cannot be closed before Wednesday or Thursday.

Tests of the Spring-Gauge, Safety-Valve, and Tensile Strength of Boiler-Plates, by the Special Committee—Some Startling Facts.

Yesterday morning Messrs. ANDREW FLETCHER, W. W. VANDERBILT and C. W. COPELAND, a committee of experts appointed by ADDISON LOW, Supervising Inspector of this district, to procure data respecting the *Westfield* disaster, visited the vessel for the purpose of testing the spring-gauge attached to her boiler. It was tried at pressures varying from ten pounds up to fifty pounds, and was found to be in the main correct, so that the Committee were apparently satisfied that it was in fair working condition at the time of the explosion.

Having completed this important examination they proceeded to the North River Iron-works, No. 266 West-street, where prepararations were awaiting them to test the tensile strength of one of the plates which was torn out by the explosion, and the working of the safety-valve attached to the boiler, and the Government lock-up safety-valve. Previous to their arrival Supervising Inspector-General JOSEPH BELKNAP, Inspector ADDISON LOW, and others, visited the works to see the pieces of fractured plates, which are deposited there for examination. Mr. HASWELL, and others of like capabilities, were in attendance, suggesting, advising and offering their theories, none of which appeared to affect those who were better posted. Shortly after their departure the duly authorized Committee made their appearance. The first test was of the strength of the boiler-plate, a good piece having been selected near the supposed first point of fracture. It was tried after the standard process, and stood the strain of 12,000 pounds to the square inch without fracture. No attempt was made to ascertain the breaking strain.

The second test was made of the working safety-valve, which was under the control of Mr Engineer ROBINSON, of the ill-fated steamer. Immediately after the explosion the position of the weight on the lever of the safety-valve was marked. It was subsequently, by authority, removed to the North River Iron-works. The valve stem was bent so that before it could be tested they were obliged to straighten it, and while preparing to do it, it was found to work hard, and the belief is that it was not in good working condition at the time of the explosion. It is also alleged that parties will be brought before the Coroner who will testify that a moment or two previous to the explosion the Government lock-up safety-valve, weighted at twenty-seven pounds, was blowing off, and that the working valve was not.

The test, yesterday, was made by steam taken from the boiler of the North River Iron-works. The safety-valve of the *Westfield* was bolted into position, and the spring-gauge of the Works, and a corrected mercury gauge were placed in position to indicate the pressure. The *Westfield's* valve was weighted to twenty-five pounds, and when the gauges indicated twenty-five pounds, it blew off. It was next set at twenty-seven pounds, and acted promptly. It was next set at *twenty-nine and a half pounds, where it was found after the explosion*, and it also worked promptly. From this it will be seen that the boat's safety-valve, which by law should have been weighted at twenty-five pounds, was actually loaded down to twenty-nine and one-half pounds, or four and one-half pounds more than the Inspector's certificate allowed, and two and one-half pounds more than the Government valve was weighted to. After completing this duty, the Committee adjourned to test the Government lock-up safety-valve Wednesday. They would express no opinions, but one of the Committee stated to a bystander that their report would be a startling one. Mr. BELKNAP stated to the writer that the investigation would be a thorough one in every respect, and that the guilty ones would unquestionably be made to suffer.

Those who have seen the plate now at the North River Iron-works unanimously testify that the boiler would have exploded in a few days at least, as in some places near the lap of the sheets the iron is scarcely one thirty-second part of an inch thick. When the boiler was built it was "chip-calked" on the inside of the shell, and the man who calked that seam drove his iron in so far as to almost penetrate the sheet, and the action of the water has gradually worn away the iron until it was channeled or grooved out to the thickness above stated. This method of making a boiler steam-tight has to some extent gone out of date, and is never practiced at the present time except by very poor workmen. It is fair to the Inspectors to say that this bad piece of iron was not discernible from the outside, but it is thought if they had tried it with a hammer on the outside it might have been discovered. Inspectors do not go inside of boilers nowadays. Mr. MATHEWS is too portly a gentleman to enter a boiler, as the manhole plates are only 14x11 inches in size.

Many practical men who have not yet rushed into print or pressed themselves into the notice of the public, assert that the back head of the boiler was not properly stayed, and base their opinion upon the fact that the ends of the boiler were forced in opposite directions by a lateral power.

A Discussion on the Subject by the Boiler-Makers.

At a meeting of the boiler-makers' last evening the late disaster on the *Westfield* was discussed. Mr. JOHN MCBRIDE presided, and said there should be no inspectors appointed that are not practical boiler makers. Iron is often so badly rolled that the edges are weak and ragged, but if a workman should refuse to use such a sheet he would lose his place. The boiler of the *Westfield* was old, but the owners kept patching it up in place of buying a new one. The boilers are tested every year, but this very testing strains the boiler. A friend of the speaker's tried to get a bill passed at Albany in regard to testing boilers, but he was assured that it never could be passed. The fact was there was no money in it.

Mr. SULLIVAN, a practical boiler-maker from Boston, said that frequently he had called attention to the bad condition of the boilers, but seldom did he get any other order than to repair them for the time being. Yesterday he examined the boiler of the *Westfield*. It was evidently old and worn out. The iron was originally good. This was evident from the fact that the iron bent instead of breaking.

A gentleman whose name was not announced, said that he had known so-called inspectors, who did not know what a boiler should be, and had known engineers who did not possess the first rudiments of education. The inside lining of the *Westfield's* boiler was not one-eighth of an inch thick. Most of these disasters were due to the engineers. They might know enough, but they became careless.

Mr. DONOGHUE thought the proper persons to examine as to the *Westfield* disaster were boiler-makers, not engineers. The principal causes of boiler explosions was the niggardliness of owners and engineers. They wanted to run their vessels as cheaply as possible. The idea, however, that a patched boiler was unsafe was all nonsense. Boilers must be patched. That had nothing to do with their strength. He did not believe in the hydrostatic test. It strained the boiler and opened its seams. Boilers should be examined by a practical man with hammer and chisel. Every seam and rivet should be examined. A careless calker could spoil a boiler, and often did so, if not watched.

Mr. PETER J. DONOHUE said he disagreed with all the testimony given as to the explosion of the *Westfield's* boiler. The first rupture was not on the side of the boiler, but on the back head. Here the iron was only one-quarter of an inch thick. There were places ninety-nine inches square without a brace. The boiler was imperfectly braced. The engineer was not to blame for this. Only a practical boiler-maker could examine a boiler. A mere engineer could not. Mr. MATHEWS was a first-class engineer, but he was unfit for an inspector. He did not believe Mr. MATHEWS could get through the man-hole. He was too big a man. Our boiler inspectors of the Sanitary Squad of Police were not practical men and knew nothing about examining boilers. If our Coroner's jury did their duty they would find that the inspectors were to blame and not the engineer. He had seen enough of the *Westfield's* boiler to know how poor and imperfect a one it was.

After a few remarks by other speakers the meeting adjourned.

Another Victim of the Westfield Explosion.

RICHARD R. MOORE, of Williamsburg, died at his residence, in Fifth-street, near South Second, at a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, from scalds and other injuries received on board the ill-fated steam-boat *Westfield*. Mr. MOORE'S death—like that of his lamented companion, JOHN MADDEN—filled the whole community with sorrow. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, from the Central Methodist Church, South Fifth-street.

Who is to Blame?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been a great deal of talk everywhere about the late wholesale slaughter on board the ferry-boat *Westfield*, and a great many opinions have been given as to the cause of the boiler blowing up. Only three or four of the engineers who have written letters and given evidence on the subject have discovered the cause, or if they have, have not said so. There was one article in your impression of Aug. 2, which went very fully (and I think the opinion given was a correct one) into the subject. It seems strange that an Inspector of boilers under the United States Government, who had been the one to test this boiler last, and who must have known that he would be called upon to give evidence as to the cause of the explosion, should not have taken the trouble to examine the boiler after the explosion. It would have, of course, involved his taking his coat off, but that would not have been much trouble, considering so many lives had been lost by some one's neglect in not seeing that the boiler was in a safe condition to work.

I have made a complete examination of the exploded boiler, and find what is called a channel on the first and second plates from end of boiler, close to the seam. This has been caused by the expansion and contraction of the iron hinging on the double thickness of iron at seams, and has been greatly helped by the fact of there not being enough saddles to sustain the weight of the boiler, there only being one between the water-legs and other end of boiler. This would have been discovered by sounding the joints and plates, (as is always done by Inspectors of boiler insurance companies,) and could have been discovered in no other way. The hydraulic test does not show this, and several other faults which occur in the regular working of boilers. The boiler of the *Westfield* might have been tested the day before the explosion and have sustained a pressure of forty pounds per square inch, and yet have given way just as it did; the finger of the steam-gauge would have perhaps crept back, but that would have been laid to leakage in the pipes between boiler and pump. I have known boilers to be tested in this way, and explode within two weeks. This means of proving boilers has been found to be of no use, except when boilers are first made to see if the work is sound. Indeed, if it were enough, the insurance companies would gladly employ it, and save the expense of an Inspector; for a boy can pump water into a boiler and watch a gauge. There has been a great deal said about the incompetency of the engineer. I have to go among engineers all the time; and he knows quite as much and more than half of them. It seems rather hard to blame him, when he has done his duty, and the fault was not his. If the steam got up to twenty-seven pounds, the valves were both set by the Inspector, and he could not keep it below if the valve was out of order, and allowed the excess before blowing off. If Mr. MATHEWS is an engineer, and had taken off his coat, put on some overalls, taken a hammer and sounded the boiler, perhaps all these lives would have been saved.

AN INSPECTOR OF STEAM-BOILERS.

Loss of Life by Boat and Rail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late terrible catastrophe at the Staten Island Ferry has opened up a question which, in the interest of the people at large, ought to meet with a speedy and satisfactory solution, viz.: How long will it be before the traveling public can rest satisfied, whenever they have occasion to use a railroad or steamer, that the managers of these means of transportation have taken every possible precaution to prevent accident? And, furthermore, will the public ever awake to the necessity of compelling, by force of popular opinion, the managers aforesaid to use every means of rendering traveling safe? It is contended by eminent engineers that there are devices (one of which, at least, has been put to the strongest test) by the attachment of which to a boiler explosion is rendered absolutely impossible. If this be true, then it is the duty of all companies who look to passenger travel for support and profit to make sure that such life-saving inventions are used on their means of transit. The harrowing details of such catastrophes as that of Sunday, July 30, are becoming much too frequent reading in our daily journals, and the public mind is exercising itself with regard to the question: Can these terrible affairs be averted? Leaving out of consideration the query as to what blame (if any) attaches to the inspector who examined the boiler of the *Westfield* and gave a certificate as to its safety and soundness, or to the engineer who had charge of it at the time of the explosion, we may very properly ask, "Was every well-proved appliance for preventing explosion attached to the boiler at the time of the sad occurrence by which sixty-five persons were sent into eternity and about one hundred others severely wounded?" If this question cannot be answered affirmatively, then it will require more than a vote of censure by a Coroner's jury to satisfy the public that nothing more can be done in the matter.

It is not to accidents on steam-boats alone that these remarks apply. Lives are lost on railroads that might be saved if ordinary care were used. As an illustration: It is not long since that six men were killed on a freight-train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, under the following circumstances: The conductor of the train, on arriving at a certain station, received from the Superintendent of the road a dispatch ordering him to lie over there until the construction train, coming in the opposite direction, should have passed by, as, otherwise, the road being single-tracked, there was danger of a collision. The conductor saw fit to disobey this order, and pushed on toward the next station. The result was a "smash-up" between the two trains, and six men, employes of the company, were killed. The Coroner's jury, after determining the cause of death, *censured* the conductor who had willfully disobeyed the order of his superior, and there the matter ended. Now, the question is *apropos*, ought not that conductor to have been indicted for manslaughter? The same question will apply to the managers of any railroad or steam-boat company, when, in case of accident, it can be proven that a proper outlay of money would have prevented loss of life or the wounding of travelers.

THE TURNFEST.

Grand Procession in Williamsburg Yesterday—Festivities at Myrtle-Avenue Park.

The excitement among the German population of Williamsburg over the Turner Congress now in session there, in no wise abated yesterday. The guests who arrived Sunday night numbered upward of 1,300, exclusive of those from New-York and vicinity. Yestermorning "reveille" was sounded at the Turner Hall at 6 A. M., and soon after the Turner societies assembled there to prepare for the procession to Myrtle-avenue Park, which was to form the principal feature of the day. It was an entire success; upward of 5,000 Germans participated, and the column, nearly a mile in length, and accompanied by several bands of music, marched from the hall through the principal streets of the Eastern District, to the Park. The procession was divided into three divisions, which included eighty separate Associations from various parts of the Union. The Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. ROEHR, acted as the escort. The streets along the line of march were gaily decorated with banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, and the sidewalks were crowded with a vast concourse of people, who greeted the column with repeated acclamations.

Upon reaching the Park about noon, the Societies were dismissed until the dinner hour. Hundreds of ladies and children had already arrived, and several thousand more made their appearance during the course of the afternoon. The arrangements for the entertainment, had been prepared with the greatest liberality by the Williamsburg Societies. Tents were erected for the shelter and convenience of the various Committees, and no effort was spared to promote the purposes of the assemblage. At 1½ P. M. the entire body of Turners were entertained with a banquet. Herr SOLOMON SPITZER, presided, and at the conclusion of the repast, made a brief speech, in which he spoke of the Turners as a society embodying the liberal, humane and patriotic principles of the present age. It was their love for a united Germany, which effected the results of the late European contest, and they sealed with blood their affection for their adopted home in the rebellion of the Southern States. After this the younger members of the organization performed a number of skilful evolutions in the gymnasium, which had been erected in a portion of the Park for the occasion. The performers were the pupils of the Turners' school, and a number of young girls from eight to thirteen years of age. The exercises in the Park terminated with a drill by several local organizations, comprising the Turner Sharpshooters, the Cadets, the Jefferson Horse Guard and a section of artillery. At 7 o'clock the Turners marched back to Williamsburg. The evening was devoted to a general reunion, at the Turner Hall. The building was thrown open to the inspection of the public, and was visited by large crowds. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Today the competition for prizes begins at 11 A. M., at the Gymnasium in Myrtle-avenue Park, and from 3 to 5 P. M., shooting for prizes will take place. It is twelve years since a similar celebration was held in Williamsburg, and the inhabitants of that District intend to make this occasion an event never to be forgotten by the Turners participating in it.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The only business transacted was to direct the following streets to be paved with Belgian pavement: Mulberry, from Canal to Prince; Warren, from Broadway to College-place; Twentieth, from Seventh-avenue to North River; Forty-first, from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; Thirtieth, from Fifth to Eleventh-avenue; Twenty-ninth, from Fifth-avenue to North River; Essex, from the Bowery to Houston; Allen, from Division to Houston; Christie, from Grand to Houston.

The Board adjourned to Sept. 4. The Board of Assistant Aldermen did not meet yesterday.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a protest was received signed by about twenty property-holders on Division-avenue, against the proposed establishment of an offal dock at the foot of that avenue. The matter was referred to the Water and Drainage Committee. Similar action was taken on a petition from a large number of citizens asking that Reed-avenue be paved from Fulton to De Kalb-avenue.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mayor HALL presiding. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Annual Taxes to confer with the Commissioners for completing the New Court-house as to the cost of constructing a dome on the building, and also to open a correspondence on the subject with the architect of the National Capitol, at Washington. A number of papers were received and referred, and the Board adjourned to the 4th of September.

The following bills for refreshments furnished the troops engaged in quelling the riots of the 12th of July have been sent to the Board of Supervisors: ASHMAN & MORTON, Seventh Regiment, $933 50; G. W. SAUER, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments and Battery, $1,139.

The Scott Centennial—Route of the Procession.

The arrangements are nearly completed for holding a public demonstration in this City Tuesday next, that being the one hundredth anniversary of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S birthday. A meeting of the Committee in charge of the demonstration was held in Delmonico's, yesterday afternoon, JAMES MOIR, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Andrew's Society, in the chair. There were also present Messrs. ROBERT GORDON, JOHN WALKER, WILLIAM PATON, ROBERT DINWIDDIE and others.

So far the arrangements for the day's celebration will be as follows: The various Scottish societies of this City, Brooklyn, Newark, and Paterson will meet in a body at the head-quarters of the New-York Caledonian Club, Sullivan-street, and march up Broadway to Thirtieth-street, headed by the Seventy-ninth Regiment and band. The various societies will appear in Highland costume and the members of the Scotch regiment in their new dress.

At Thirtieth-street they will take the cars to Central Park, to take part in the laying of the corner-stone of the monument proposed to be erected to the memory of Sir WALTER. After the band has played a number of Scottish pieces, the proceedings will commence with a short address by the President of the day, Mr. RICHARD IRVIN, followed by a prayer. An oration will then be delivered by WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., and Mayor HALL will lay the stone.

After this ceremony is over, other addresses will be made by prominent gentlemen. The pedestal of the monument will be of Aberdeen granite, weighing over forty tons, and about ten feet high. The statue will be of bronze, a duplicate of the famous marble one in Princes-street, Edinburgh, and will be ten feet high. In the evening a banquet will take place at Delmonico's.

The Germans and the Corrupt Politicians.

The *exposé* made yesterday in a prominent German newspaper of this City, which has heretofore strongly defended Tammany Hall, created great excitement among the Germans, who congregated at various saloons and discussed the subject with much earnestness. In the Sixteenth Ward a movement is on foot to organize a German political club for the coming campaign, the members of which shall be pledged to withdraw their support from Tammany, and either combine upon a man of their own nationality or throw their power in favor of some good man who will pledge himself to oppose the machinations of the Tammany Ring.

The movement meets with great favor among the German citizens. Their temporary head quarters are in Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, where nightly a large number assemble to give expression to their views. They propose to give definite shape to their ideas on the failure of the Tammany politicians to refute the serious charges that have been brought against them. They claim to have given them ample time for such refutation. In the Twentieth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, which have a large German element in their population, there are vigorous movements on foot with the same purpose in view.

The New-York International Crew—Preparations for the Coming Race.

The international boat race which takes place at Halifax on the 29th of the present month will probably be one of the finest displays of the kind in American waters. In this contest the best oarsmen of England, the renowned St. John's, New-Brunswick, crew, and the New-York new professional four, will compete for a prize of $3,000 and the championship of the world. As previously stated in the TIMES, the "reconstructed" Tyne crew have already arrived, and have settled down to regular practice.

The St. John's crew are also working hard, and are being coached by an old Canadian oarsman. The American crew, or, as they are termed, the New-York professional four, consists of JOHN and BARNEY BIGLIN, of New-York, and HENRY COULTER and JOSEPH KAYE, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn. The brothers BIGLIN are well-known throughout the City, and have for the past ten years been the most successful aquatic men in America.

HENRY COULTER is comparatively a stranger in New-York. He is a member of the Gaulba Boat Club, of Pittsburg, Penn. JOSEPH KAYE, Jr., is also a novice in New-York waters, though well-known in the West.

With such men it may be presumed that the American boat will stand a good chance of winning. The crew have been rowing for a few days on the Harlem River, and pull extremely well together, with a quick, long, sweeping stroke. A competent judge considers that they have very few faults to eradicate, and is most sanguine of their success at Halifax. They are at present rowing in a shell boat forty-two feet long, eighteen inches wide, and weighs 108 pounds. CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, of Greenpoint, is building them a new boat, which will be 42 feet long, 17½ inches wide and will weigh 90 pounds. The men are getting into condition, and on the day of the race will weigh on an average 153 pounds per man. They are in strict training, and row twice the distance of the Halifax course three times a day, besides taking walking and other exercise. They have made the Knickerbocker Hotel their head-quarters, and the Gramercy Boat Club have placed their boat-house at their disposal. An effort is being made to raise a subscription for them to the amount of $1,000. Besides the international race, COULTER will row in the open-boat race against RENFORTH for the $3,000 prize. The men themselves seem confident of success, and will probably leave Harlem for Halifax on the 20th inst., so that they may become acquainted with the tide and currents of the harbor before the final struggle. They will be accompanied by J. S. COSGROVE as fifth man in case of accident to either of the crew.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Friday night last, a drunken rowdy from the Sixth Ward, employed as a foreman on the Boulevard, got on an Eighth-avenue car, and his conduct soon became so disgusting that the passengers insisted he should be put off. This was done by the conductor, after considerable delay, and the rowdy thereupon commenced throwing stones at the car, one of which struck the conductor. The man was arrested by Police Officer No. 117, and subsequently taken before Judge MCQUADE, who held him to bail to keep the peace in the sum of $500. The bail was immediately forthcoming, and the rowdy was released.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, Mr. PATERSON made application for the release of JIM CUSICK, alias "The Man Eater," who is charged with a felonious assault on Alderman ROBINSON. The District-Attorney opposed the application, which had been already denied by Judge CARDOZO, and the motion was adjourned until this morning.

CHARLES WINKLER, arrested on a charge of burglary in the house of PHILIP SCHUCHMAN, No. 8 Avenue D, was yesterday brought before Judge SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court. On being recommitted, he managed to make his escape, but was rearrested in a house near the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue D, and over $1,000 worth of stolen goods recovered.

The magnificent piece of plate described in the TIMES a few days since, and known as the Ocean Challenge Cup, given by Commodore BENNETT to the successful yacht in the coming ocean race, was yesterday removed from the Messrs. TIFFANY'S to Glen Cove, the rendezvous for the yachts participating in the Summer cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

WM. LAMBERT pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and was sentenced to seven years and six months in State Prison; PETER JOHNSON, for the same offense, to six months in the Penitentiary; and BERNARD B. MOONEY, for grand larceny, to four years in the State Prison.

The club of artists and literary celebrities known as the Palette, held a meeting last evening, in their rooms in Stuyvesant-street. H. BALLING received a prize of $50 for the best design for the gold, silver and bronze medals to be awarded to those members of the Club producing the most meritorious paintings at the annual exhibition of the Club in December next.

Yesterday afternoon, as JOHN DONNELLY, of Mott, near Spring-street, was riding upon the front platform of a Third-avenue car, he was assaulted, thrown off, and severely injured by CHRISTOPHER RALPH, of No. 337 Sixth-street. The wounded man sent to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was arrested.

WILLIAM H. KELLY was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having broken into the cigar-store of CHARLES HARTMEYER, No. 618 Broadway. WILLIAM E. HARDING, of No. 20 East Houston-street, was also committed for receiving the stolen goods.

The members of the Fifth Regiment held a meeting at their armory, last night, for the purpose of paying in the money collected for the relief of the family of Sergt. GEORGE M. ELSESSER, one of the victims of the late disaster. The money paid in last night amounted to $696 97.

The body of an unknown man was found in Harlem River, yesterday morning, and sent to the Morgue. It is supposed to be that of a Frenchman; has long brown hair, mixed with gray, and full gray beard. It was respetably dressed, and on the vest were five Masonic buttons.

In front of a Sixth-avenue store, near Carmine-street, yesterday, stood four barrels and three boxes of filthy garbage, which emitted a sickening odor. Persons crossed the street to escape it, and it remained until a late hour. It will probably be there today.

The British steamer *Robert Ingham*, from Sydney, C. B., with a cargo of coal, while proceeding up the East River yesterday morning, struck on a reef off Nineteenth-street and sunk. She is now being pumped out and will probably be floated to-morrow.

A grand benefit performance will be given at Harlem Music Hall on Wednesday evening, Aug. 16, in aid of the *Westfield* sufferers. Prominent members of the minstrel profession have generously volunteered, and a bill of rare excellence is promised.

At the close of a warm day like yesterday the tenement-houses are almost deserted. The inhabitants crowd out to get air, and in thickly-populated districts, like the neighborhood of Center-street and East Broadway, each door-step is crowded.

West Fourteenth-street grows in popularity as a race-course. Every evening scores of fast nags dash along at break-neck speed, much to the discomfiture of people who pass that way on foot. The wooden pavement is the inducement.

J. M. WHITING was committed for examination, in default of $3,000 bail, yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of removing "fraud" whisky through Clinton-street on Friday evening.

The Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment has issued an order congratulating the officers and men on their conduct during the riot, and suggesting that some measures be taken to encourage rifle practice.

THOMAS JONES, a ship-joiner, a native of Wales, thirty-five years of age, yesterday fell from the steamer *Helvetia*, at Pier No. 44 North River, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

The German Ladies' Benevolent Society Empress Auguste gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Terrace Garden yesterday, which was attended by quite a number of the kindred societies.

LEOPOLD TELLER was arraigned, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, for burglary, as was also JACOB UHLFELDER, the alleged receiver of the property, and both were held in $2,000 bail.

WM. DUNN, aged eleven months, whose parents live at No. 362 Madison-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from an injury received by a brick falling on his head.

Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island; Gen. SHERIDAN, of New-Orleans; Judge COMSTOCK, of Syracuse, and Hon. JOHN M. GOODWIN, of Arizona, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

An affray occurred yesterday afternoon in the saloon of No. 274 West-street, during which AUGUSTUS RUGG was severely injured by WM. MOULDS, the bar-keeper, who was arrested.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey; Hon. H. S. MARTIN, of Albany; Gen. ADAMS, of Washington, and Hon. C. H. WINFIELD, of Goshen, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. H. ROYCE, United States Consul to Prague; Hon. M. L. TRACEY, of Pennsylvania, and Col. GEO. KELLEY, of Charleston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. TORBERT, of the United States Army; Gen. MCMONHARENGEN, of Bavaria, and Col. FISHER, of the Russian Army, are at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

The ninth annual picnic of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, at Jones' Wood, yesterday, was largely attended by the families of the members of the Union.

When somebody breaks his leg in one of the holes in the Ninety-sixth-street sidewalk, who will be to blame because they hadn't been filled up?

THOMAS MULDOONEY was committed, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, for beating WILLIAM LYNCH with a club so that his life is in danger.

FRANK NICHOLAS, a sailor, charged with smuggling 29,000 cigars, was committed in default of $8,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner OSBORN.

SIDNEY SMITH, a coachman, who was injured on the 4th inst. by jumping from a Harlem Railroad train, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

PETER BROWN, who was run over Sunday evening, at the corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, died yesterday in the Park Hospital.

Each Monday over one hundred and fifty patients are treated at the Eye and Ear Infirmary. It is the busiest day of the week there.

Gen. A. P. HOVEY, late United States Minister to Peru, and Hon. L. B. BOONER, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

There are now seven vessels lying in the Quarantine, detained on account of having cases of yellow fever on board.

Hon. A. POLLOK, of Washington, and Rev. JOHN N. NORTON, of Louisville, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. J. HORSHMAN, of Ohio, and Col. J. S. STEWART, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore REYNOLDS, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

W. H. JUDAH, of Florida, is at the Spingler House.

Music at Tompkins-square at 5½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

In the Health Office yesterday a certificate was filed by Dr. FRANKLIN, setting forth that on Saturday night JAMES LITTLE, three years of age, residing at No. 42 Spencer-street, died of hydrophobia. A dog bit him on the 1st of July, but it was not until Thursday last that the malady showed itself in the child.

Officer NELSON, of the Ninth Precinct, while endeavoring to arrest a man named THOS. MCELHENEY, at the junction of Park and Spencer streets, Sunday night, was attacked by a crowd of roughs, and badly beaten about the head. Officer LARWILL came to his rescue, and besides dispersing the mob, succeeded in taking MCELHENEY into custody.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning CHRISTIAN STATE, residing at the corner of Hudson-avenue and York-street, while employed in the machine-shop of ABRAHAM AINSLEY, No. 16 Water-street, had his left hand so badly lacerated by the machinery that it will in all probability have to be amputated.

JOHN COSGROVE, a conductor, and MAURICE DORRY, a driver, on the City Railroad, were arrested yesterday, on complaint of Mr. HARRISON, keeper of a liquor-saloon at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, on a charge of larceny.

During the past three months the Boiler Inspector of Brooklyn examined and tested 577 boilers, of which 14 were found to be defective. There were 210 engineers examined and 146 of them were found qualified for their business.

JOHN KINNEY was brought before Justice DELMAR yesterday, charged with having, on Sunday, beaten his wife almost to death with a club. He pleaded guilty, and was committed to await the result of his wife's injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, according to announcement, the trains on the South-side Railroad passed Jamaica without stopping. A number of citizens visited the office of the Railroad Company, and report that the Company is willing to meet a committee of villagers. In all probability the difficulty will be arranged in the course of the week.

A special election will be held at Hempstead, on Thursday, to determine by ballot whether the electors desire to adopt the new general village charter as passed in 1870.

A fair and festival is to be held at the Simcoe House, Oyster Bay, next Friday, for the purpose of raising funds to repair the parsonage connected with Christ Church.

On Sunday night, GEO. BARTO, while returning from Fowlerville, was assailed by two footpads, who rifled his pockets to the extent of $35.

GEO. EVERETT, of Astoria, was drowned on Sunday night, at the steam-boat dock at that place.

STATEN ISLAND.

The bonds issued by School District No. 3 of Castleton have already been negotiated by Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, in whose hands they were placed for that purpose. They were all taken by the Staten Island Savings Bank, on terms netting the district ninety-seven and three-quarter per cent. The erection of the new school edifice has begun.

One of the advantages of living on Staten Island at this season is the fact that milk, vegetables and fruit can be obtained in a state of perfect freshness. The market-gardeners of the island bear an excellent reputation, and have no difficulty in disposing of large quantities of produce to their wealthy neighbors at the highest market prices.

The keepers of numerous pleasure parks about the island complain that the decrease in the number of visiting pleasure-seekers caused by the *Westfield* disaster has almost ruined their business.

The Lawton blackberries for which Staten Island is famous are now ripening daily, and are sent in large quantities to the City, where they bring the highest prices among the dealers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A party of colored persons, while enjoying themselves at a picnic in Buena Vista Grove, Mott Haven, on Sunday, were attacked by a gang of white roughs from Harlem. Some Morrisania policemen who came to the relief of the colored excursionists were also attacked, but soon put their assailants to flight.

On Saturday last Mr. ANDREW COLE, of Mamaroneck, while engaged in clearing out a well, let down a lighted candle into it, which caused an explosion of the foul air, burning him severely.

The American Society at White Plains for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Mr. BERGH, of New-York, is President, has appointed Mr. DAVID B. STEVENS agent for Westchester County.

Mr. J. H. ZABRISKIE, of Mount Vernon, has been appointed Trustee of the village of Mount Vernon, in the place of Mr. EASTERBROOK, resigned.

NEW-JERSEY.

A "British-American Cricket Club" is being formed in Jersey City. Some eighteen persons have already signed the articles of association. Head-quarters are at No. 54 York-street, Jersey City, where the first meeting of the Committee will be held on the 10th of August next at 7½ P. M.

FREDERICK PROUT, who was thrown from a wagon on South Third-street, Jersey City, had his neck broken, but it was not until yesterday that it was discovered. His body is now entirely paralyzed, except the upper part, and his death may occur at any time.

Rev. Dr. TIFFANY has been selected to deliver the Scott Centennial Address before the Burns Association of Newark, under whose auspices the centennial celebration in Newark will take place.

Mr. GEORGE DURANT, Inspector of the Jersey City Fire-alarm Telegraph, has resigned his position to go to South America, to erect alarm telegraph lines in the larger cities of that continent.

MICHAEL LIEMAN, a lad fifteen years old, living in Norfolk-street, Newark, was attacked on Saturday with hydrophobia.

JOHN DERGMAN, of Newark, was arrested last evening for an atrocious assault and battery on THOMAS MALONEY.

Justice SEYMOUR, of Jersey City, yesterday, held a man in $1,000 bail because he was disrespectful to the Court.

A fire occurred at EGAN'S hat factory, Orange, on Sunday, damaging the stock to the amount of $2,500.

The Newark Common Council visits Elizabeth today to examine the process of burnetizing wood.

A man named HENRY GRAHAM was drowned while bathing near Elizabeth on Sunday evening.

The inhabitants of Vineland today celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of that city.

The Riverside race-course at Paterson has been sold, and will be cut up into building lots.

Roseville is infested with sneak thieves, and small robberies are of daily occurrence.

JULIUS BRUDOFF was arrested last night in Hoboken on a charge of selling diseased meat.

Small-pox has appeared in Trenton.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Lieut.-Commander J. D. Marvin has been ordered to the Ordnance Bureau in this City for duty; Midshipmen George A. Vail and Robert D. Stevens to the *Kansas*; Midshipmen Samuel Seaburg and George A. Sanderson to the *Iroquois*. Lieuts. Kilbourne, of the Second Artillery, and Miller, of the Fourth Artillery, have been ordered to report to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for assignment to duty.

The United States steam-ship *Nipsic* arrived at Pensacola, on the 2d, from a cruise on the Mexican coast. All well. She brought no news of importance from the coast.

[Advertisement.]

Many young and beautiful women have been disfigured for life by lamp explosions. PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL is absolutely safe. Try it.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburg.
Parthia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Dacian	Aug. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

General Sedgwick	Aug. 8	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Aug. 9	New-York	S.Dom'go.
Morro Castle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Hamburg and Cherbourg, by the *Holsatia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only on the pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.... For Havana, by the *General Sedgwick*, at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 9½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 11:20 A. M.... For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 7—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. R. Hughes, W. Salamon, Mr. Newburry, lady and child, D. Fleming, Mrs. Hampson, Miss Jones, Mr. Brock, lady and child, R. Carter, P. H. Carter, T. A. Voight, T. M. Geckel, J. Ryan, R. Smith, C. M. Foster, J. Freeman, A. Schock, K. Mollenberg, J. Curphey, Mr. McAtiro, B. S. Harris, Rev. A. F. Fullerton, Mr. Kearnes, W. J. Best, S. Stern, Mr. Bayle, Mr. Reynolds, J. Donovan, J. C. Mattein, H. Lockwood, C. H. Neumann, J. Kirkpatrick, D. Stewart and son, J. Shelly, M. White, J. E. Scriven, C. G. Cogan, C. Martin, Mr. Fox, S. V. R. Ford, C. Staley, S. Sias, G. A. Keen, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Hyde, Mrs. Gilbert, H. E. Barnard, Hon. L. E. Chittenden, G. Phelps, Mr. Potter and lady, Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Smith, lady and infant, Mr. Bickerton, L. L. Levy and son, J. Pratt, Miss Cartland, E. Dechand, Mrs. E. Baxter, Mrs. Proser, T. Hearn, Rev. P. Fitzsimons, Rev. J. F. Galim, C. R. Haywood, lady and 2 children, Miss Bryan, T. Scully, G. Quinn, Dr. Ogden, lady and 2 children, Miss Mason, J. Cousens, A. Tarel, Mr. Mason, lady and 2 children, R. Dimmick, R. Acrliery, Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Russell and 3 children, Mr. Jones, lady and child, Mr. Hepworth, O. F. Grey, Mr. Lorkoy and son, J. E. Dawson, Mr. Bird, lady, 3 children and 2 servants, R. Finnegan, R. Woodward, S. Graves, Mr. Hoagland, W. L. Smith, J. Green, S. Whittle, S. Bronson, G. Cox.

AUG. 7—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Tappan, James Potts and son, Mr. and Mrs. Faust, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Davenport, Miss Helt, John Wood, James R. Lockwood, Myron Hamlin, George and John Wells, Miss Arnot, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hambly, Mrs. John Hambly and 2 children, Wm. Gamble, James Flinn, Geo. A. Sheridan and servant, Henry O. Brewer, wife, daughter, and servant, Mrs. Mechlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chamberlin, Joseph Argyle, Albert Dowey, Geo. W. Groo, John S. Jacques, Andrew Shumway, Lot Smith.

MINATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:03 | Sun sets......7:07 | Moon rises..11:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.1:12 | Gov. Island..2:01 | Hell Gate...3:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Mina Thomas, (Br.,) Cram, Sidney, C. B., International Coal and Railway Co.; Fanita, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Europa, (Ger.,) Pickler, Bremen, H. Koop; Congress, Purington, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Thatcher Magoun, Peterson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Isle of Skoe, (Br.,) Ford, Liverpool, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Canada Belle, (Br.,) Tindall, Cork for orders, E. Dobell & Co.; Scottish Pride, (Br.,) Gertsler, Stettin, via Wilmington, N. C., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lothair, (Br.,) Leslie, Antwerp, Barclay & Livingston.

Brigs Giovannina, (Ital.,) Luise, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Silas Martin, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Salinas, (Br.,) Lind, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Laura B., (Br.,) McKay, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Beraux & Co.; Guiding Star, Rogers, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole & Co.

Schrs. Newport, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Beraux & Co.; C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Percy, Coalwell, Eastport, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Lizzie Evans, Mehan, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Frances Anne, Carpenter, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool July 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 558 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had strong westerly winds on the passage; July 29, lat. 50 42, lon. 19 56, passed steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool; 31st, lat. 47 44, lon. 35 57, passed a German steamer bound E.; Aug. 1, lat. 46 18, lon. 42 25, passed bark Renfrewshire, bound W.; 4th, lat. 40 03, lon. 57 44, passed a Bremen steamer bound W.; same day, lat. 42 48, lon. 59, passed bark Jane Doull, bound E.; same day, lat. 42 14, lon. 61 31, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 6th, 233 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool; same day, 190 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamer, an Anchor line steamer, and steam-ship Virginia, bound E.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston July 30, and Key West Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 3, off Indian Key, passed steam-ships City of Galveston and United States, bound S.; same day, lat. 24 55, lon. 80 18, passed ship Haze, from New-Orleans for Boston; same day, was in co. with steam-ship Ariel, bound N.; 6th, lat. 38 27, lon. 74 13, passed bark Imperador, (of Barbados,) bound S.; same day, 20 miles S. S. E. from Absecum, passed schr. Ocean Pearl, bound N.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 383 passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 4, lat. 41 40, lon. 63 45, met one of the Anchor line of steamers bound E.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to G. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Thomas Dallett, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Wick, Laguayra 16 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Dallett & Bliss. Has had fine weather, with light winds, the entire passage; left in port brigs Roanoke, for Philadelphia, and Jenny, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Gref, Palermo 63 ds., with fruit to James Robinson—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar July 27, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Continental, Doane, Savannah 12 ds., with lumber to master—will discharge at Sandy Hook.

Brig Queen, (of Halifax,) Center, Surinam 20 ds., with cedar to order—vessel to Hicks & Bell. Left in port I. Howland, for Boston in 6 ds.; brigs Thames, for do. in 10 ds.; Isabel Beurman, for do. in 8 ds.; Herald, for do. in 12 ds.; Helen, for do. in 2 ds.

Brig Hattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) Young, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jove—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had fine weather and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Catherina, (N. G.) Brumund, Arecibo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Has had fine weather and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgwick, Me.,) Hooper, Providence 5 ds. Is bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Gersch Banker, Swinerton, Para 21 ds., with rubber and nuts to Francis Moran. Has had moderate weather the entire passage; left in port schrs. Edward Burnett and Silver Star for New-York.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, (of Ellsworth,) Smith, Laguna 19 ds., with logwood to Bartles & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. E. J. Palmer, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. Luck, Bradford, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., via Tarpaulin Cove, with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson.

Schr. Susan Wright, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Jachin, Kane, Ellsworth, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Daniel Comstock, Jackson, Seal Island, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Dr. N. Powers, Crosby, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robt. J. Mercer, Tribble, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. & M. Merriman, Hunt, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Baylis, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Handy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vermilion, Dickens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Yo Semite, Jones, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr Benj. English, Hart, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Bulah E. Sharp, Strong, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Matthews, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. Pharo, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Miantic, Finch, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Helen J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Annie B. Jacobs, Jones, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. F. A. Fowler, Linden, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Charles, Bennett, Rondout, for Norwalk.

Schr. Ella, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Light Boat, Wood, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Anson Brown, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. S. N. Thompson, Hull, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gale, Mason, Port Johnson, for Lynn.

Schr. Cicero, Daniels, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Rowe, Rowe, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. Barrett, Lynch, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Percy, Orcutt, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Sumner, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Charles E. Hillier, Merrill, Providence.

Schr. Rightaway, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, New-Haven.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Waldon, Branford.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Ripple, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Somerset.

Schr. Olive, Whilley, New-Haven.

Schr. J. A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer Nereus, New-York; Norman, Philadelphia; schrs. America, New-York; Nelly Bowers, Darien, Georgia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 7.—Arr. yacht E. Glaupt, from Philadelphia, with the Owl Club, Commodore J. C. Paison, on board, en route for Cobb's Island and Cape May; U. S. steam-ship Bibb, from Norfolk for Cape Hatteras.

Sld. bark P. C. Warwick, for Rio.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Sld. steam-ship Cortes, Whitman, for New-York.

Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—Arr. steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York; bark Vralsanieres, from Havana.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 7.—Arr. brig Adele McLoon, from Rockland for Baltimore; Edwin, from Boston for Philadelphia; Schrs. James Satterwaite, from Philadelphia for Boston; Hydrangea, from New-York for do.; H. P. Cushing, from Rondoret for do.; General Grant, from Port Johnson for South New Market; Amelia, from Rockland, for Newport; J. Marfield, from Lane's Cove, for Philadelphia; F. Nickerson, from Boston, for do.; William G. Tufts, from do. for Staten Island; A. D. Henderson, from do., for Alexandria; Charles Cooper, from Bangor, for Middletown; Kate Grant and C. D. Hallock, from do., for New-York.

Sld. all before reported, excepting brig William R. Sawyer and schrs. Charles Cooper and Kate Grant, General Grant, E. McGee, M. R. Samson, Rebecca, Florence, Star, C. D. Hallock, F. Nickerson, A. D. Henderson, Hydrangea and Ada Louise, (Br.)

12 M.—Wind calm.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Atlantic, (N. G.,) from Glasgow, arrived 5th, is consigned vessel and cargo to Wm. Nelson, Jr., not as before.

The bark Undine (Br.,) Balfour, from Sydney, C. B., arrived 7th, reports having had light westerly winds the entire passage, and been 7 ds. W. of George's Shoals. The U. is consigned to R. P. Buck & Co.

Marine Disaster.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The schooner Jennie Mullen, bound from Toledo for this port with wheat, went ashore nine miles above Oswego on Saturday night, and will probably be a total loss.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Guion steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Price, from New-York July 28, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Allan steam-ship Peruvian, from Quebec via Halifax, touched at Moville yesterday and proceeded to Liverpool.

TRAVELING BAGS
IN LARGE VARIETY.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT!
Bromo Chloralum,
NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS,
POWERFUL DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT.
ENTIRELY HARMLESS AND SAFE.
ARRESTS AND PREVENTS CONTAGION.

Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steam-boats, and in tenement-houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cess-pools, stables, &c.

A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO.,
No. 176 William-st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

E. Remington & Sons
HAVE OPENED THEIR
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM FOR
Military and Sporting Breech-loaders
At No. 193 Broadway,
and offer a large stock of Remington Rifles, of patterns approved by the
UNITED STATES, FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.
Also, Sporting Rifles, Military and Pocket Pistols, Rifle Cases, &c., in great variety. Will supply Governments and the Trade.
W. C. SQUIRE, Secretary.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH.
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 39 East 14th-st.
Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted.
Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-Braces.
MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at both offices.

APOLLO HALL,
28th-st. and Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, GRAND EXHIBITION OF PARIS IN FLAMES.
RUINS OF PARIS AND SUBURBS.
THE PARIS COMMUNE IN NEW-YORK.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Apollo Hall, and Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

STEAM SEWING-MACHINES.
WHITEHILL'S patent motor for driving sewing-machines. Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF BRONZE AND IMITATION BRONZE
GAS-FIXTURES
BELOW COST.
BETTER GOODS IN DESIGN AND FINISH ARE NOT TO BE HAD AT THEIR PRESENT LOW PRICES.
NEW DESIGNS OF IMPORTED
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
NOTICE.
LARGEST STOCK, BEST GOODS, LOWEST PRICES